ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,027—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1893.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
BORDEAUX WINES.

		Per Doz.
CHATEAU LAFITE,	after dinner	41 12
Do. Larose		29 4
St. JULIEN	dinner	25 4
St. Estephe		20 4
MEDOC	breakfast	17 12
St. Julien Medoc		12 12

Discount for Cash 5 per cent.
Cases of 2 doz. Pints Rs. 2 extra.
RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & Co., B

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	23rd „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th „
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.L. BALLAARAT	4748	800	T. S. Angus	13th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	20th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th „
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.L. CLYDE	4738	876	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st „
B.L. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st „
†* ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „

*The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON,
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Tuesday 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

13th Dec.	27th Dec.	24th Jan.
	10th Jan.	7th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,191	750	1st Jan., 94.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Jan. 1894.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 1, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 14th December, 11th January and 8th February 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th December.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17th, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,330	30th „
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3,544	13th Jan., 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 21, 1893.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 2nd December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,090 tons, on the 6th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st December, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
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ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. R. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15. ½ Gallon, Rs. 8.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bo[illegible] [illegible] KEATING, London.

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A GRAND BAZAAR,
IN AID OF A FUND FOR REPAIRS TO THE ORPHANAGE BUILDING,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
7TH, 8TH, AND 9TH DECEMBER, 1893.

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Mrs. BAPTY, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.
Mrs. GOSTLING, The Dell, Malabar Hill.
Mrs. GREIG, Marine Lines.
Mrs. DAVEY, General Telegraph Office.
Mrs. GARDNER, Free Church Mission House, Gowalia Road.
Mrs. J. MACDONALD, Scottish Schools, Byculla.
Mrs. MACKENZIE, The Rock, Mazagon.
Mrs. NEUBERG, Middle Colaba.
Mrs. SMEATON, Clerk Bunder, Mazagon.
Mrs. SPENCER, Land's End, Malabar.
Mrs. STIVEN, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill.

D. M. INGLIS,
Honorary Secretary, Bazaar Sub-Committee,
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 14th October, 1893.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Price and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	390
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	485
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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'XMAS CARDS!
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In Great Variety.
From As. 2 to Rs. 16 each.

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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
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List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,

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Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

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Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to....£7,894,357

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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„ 1880	£833,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1891	£1,607,030

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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

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REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

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1881	£4,873,299	1891	£7,894,357
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Increase of Funds in 10 years....£3,221,058

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Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
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THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
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EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
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THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYR[illegible]

And New Darlington Skirtings, togeth[illegible] with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serge[illegible] Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

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High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,

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Every THROUGH MAIL
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STORES, WINES AND SPIRITS
in Preparation for
The Coming CHRISTMAS SEASON.
WINES OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS.
FRESH STORES FROM THE BEST HOUSES.
BASS'S AND GUINESS'S BEERS AND STOUTS BY
STONE, FOSTER, AND BURKE.
PILSENER AND ROMFORD ALE,
SWEETS AND SPECIALITIES FOR THE SEASON,
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The best and choicest goods at the Lowest Prices.
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"THE OLD STILL."

AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by

STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.

Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett. A Bunch of Heather in every Case.

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RETAIL OF: BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD.

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MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

	No.			Rs.	A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large	per 100	5	12
Do.	„ 2	Medium	„	5	0
Superfine	„ C	Largest	„	5	8
Do.	„ 4	Large	„	4	12
Do.	„ 5	Medium	„	4	0
Extra fine	„ 8	Large	„	4	0
Do.	„ 10	Medium	„	2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs.	a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
Romeo Y Julietta, per box of 50	5	8
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S. J. TELLERY & CO.,
MORI GATE, DELHI.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TOURISTS, CONNOISSEURS OF INDIAN ART, and the General Public are informed that our Business Premises have undergone Extensive Alteration and Improvement, and that Our

NEW GRAND SHOW ROOMS
WILL BE READY FOR
INSPECTION OF GOODS,
From all Parts of India and Burmah, on the 15th SEPTEMBER.

Our STOCK is Replete with Every Description of

INDIAN ART INDUSTRIES.

The Show will be an Exhibition in itself, and well worth a Visit.

VISITORS will find our Vast Collection of INDIAN ARTWARE most Interesting. Our Workshops, too (where Every Kind of Indian Artware is Manufactured by workmen Imported from all Parts of India), will well Repay a Visit, and we Especially Invite Visitors to Delhi to Inspect them.

N.B.—For the Convenience of Visitors to Delhi

WE HAVE OPENED
BRANCH SHOW ROOMS
In CHANDNI CHOWK, Near the Institute and Clock Tower.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Indian Goods in the World is at

TELLERY'S NEW GRAND SHOW ROOMS, AT DELHI.
CARPETS AND RUGS,
Over 200 in Stock, of the Best Old Designs and Guaranteed Vegetable Dyes.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

INVALID'S PORT.
OLD CRUSTED PORT
LA-TORRE SHERRY.
AMONTILLADO A. 1
DINNER SHERRY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.

OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
RARE OLD COGNAC.
SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates bett[illegible] a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer [illegible] Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Sou[illegible] only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good man[illegible] A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vi[illegible] tirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and indeed, it is not fair to i[illegible] the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a grea[illegible] trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order wou[illegible]

We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will [illegible] most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically [illegible] by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about whic[illegible] Watch invariably requires cleaning.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 20 & Rs.
Half-hunting	Rs.
SILVER WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45, & Rs.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs.
Half-hunting cases	Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs.
GOLD WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs.
GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 500.
Hunting Case	Rs. 550.
CHATELAINE WATCHES—	
Silver	From Rs. 70.
Gold	From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For detail[illegible] refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, [illegible] Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlet[illegible] web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold from [illegible]

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

'XMAS PRESENTS.
NEW YEAR GIFTS
MORENAS & COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil [illegible] have Just Unpacked

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS,
COMPRISING

Animals
Albums
Aliance Desk
Amber (real) Cigar Holders
Brushes
Bells, Call
Balls
Bird Cages
Blotters
Cabinet Goods
Card Cases
Corks
Charms, Gold and Silver
Cash and Jewel Cabinet
Cigar Cases
Cigarette Cases
Cigar Holders
Cash Boxes
Combs
Cutlery
Dolls
Dressing Cases (Ladies' and Gent's)
Desks
Date Cases
Dressings Bags with Silver Fittings
Despatch Boxes
Etui Cases
Electro-plated Ware
Fans
Frames, Photo, all sizes
Flanks
Gold and Silver Charms
Glove and Hankerchief Boxes
Gusset Bags
Games, all kinds
Hand Bags (Leather Plush)
Hand Mirrors
Inkstands
Jewel Cases
Looking Glasses for drawing-room
Match Stands
Musical Tops
Meerschaum Companions
Myallwood Cigar Holders
Pen and Pencil Cases
Purses—Lock
  Morocco Leather
  Russia Leather
  Limp
  Fitted
  Presentation with Cases
Plush Bags
Pocket Books
Perfumery
Porcelain Slates
Penholders
Powder Boxes (great variety)
Photo Frames, all sizes
Photo Screens
Quill Tooth Picks
Reticules
Skipping Robes
Stationery Cases
Stationery of every de[illegible]
Scent Cases
Scent Bottles
Scarf Pins (18-carat Gold)
Scissors
Scrap Albums
Soap Boxes
Satchels
Steel Trunks
Smokers' Requisites
Travelling Inkstands
Tourist Cases, Solid Lea[illegible]
Tea Caddies
Tooth Brushes
Tortoiseshell Card Cases
Telescopic Silver Pencil[illegible]
Toilet Bottles
Toilet Cases
Thimbles (Silver)
Velvet Photo Frames
Vaporizers
Work Boxes
Wickerwork Baskets
Whistles—Silver
  German Silve[illegible]
Wine and Spirit Flasks
Walking Sticks

FOR PRESENTATION TO CHILDREN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
From As. 2 to Rs. 16 each.
TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS.
From As. 8 to Rs. 5-8 each.
SKIN ROCKING HORSES.
GAMES.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.
LEATHER GOODS.
DOOLS AND MECHANICAL TOYS.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
DIAMOND RINGS.
UMBRELLAS.
CUTLERY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

WINES AND SPRITS.

BRANDY. PORT. CHAMPAGNE.
BEER. WHISKEY. SHERRY.
HOCK. STOUT. OLD TOM AND GIN.
CLARET. MOSELLES. LIQUEURS.

HAM. BACON. CHEESE.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

APRICOT. WHITE PEARS. GREENGAGES. PINK PEARS. CHERRY. PEACHES.

In cases of about 8 lbs., or Re. 1-12 per lb.

FANCY BOXES FILLED WITH CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, FRENCH SWEETS, AND CHOCOLATE CREAM.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.
TURKISH DELIGHT. TOFFEE. BUTTERSCOTCH.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ARE PROMPTLY EXECUTED BY V.-P.P.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Ste[illegible]
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality No[illegible] Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, [illegible] sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING

From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.

ANY COLOUR.	
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	Annas 8
PER 1,000 „	Rs. 5 0
GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.	
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 „	„ 17 0

GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate	Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate	„ 5 0

Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.

We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.

SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.

A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,

Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND. Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS

Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.

Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure,

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES & PROPRIETORS...Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER...Mr. J. SAVILLE SMITH.

TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE
LONDON LYRIC COMPANY,
NUMBERING 25 ARTISTS.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 2ND DECEMBER
and MONDAY, 4TH DECEMBER,
(For the First time in India)
The Successful FARCICAL COMEDY in 3 Acts,
"WALKER LONDON."

CAST OF CHARACTERS:
Jasper Phipps (Travelling incognito)...Mr. H. Kitts.
Kit Upjohn...Mr. D. Lynn Harding.
...Mr. Geo. Mallett.
Andrew M'Phail...Mr. D. O. Smith.
W. G. (a school boy)...Mr. T. Verner.
Ben...Miss Stella Leigh.
Bell Golightly, B. A. ...Miss Marie Brian.
Nancy O'Brien...Mrs. J. F. Brian.
Mrs. Golightly...Miss Marguerite Gregor.
Sarah Rigg...Miss G. Tasselli.
Penny...
SCENE: A HOUSEBOAT on the Thames.

TUESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.
First Appearance in Bombay of
Miss ETHEL ARDEN.
The Highly Sensational Drama,
"QUEEN'S EVIDENCE."
Miss ETHEL ARDEN as "KATE MEDLAND."
Mr. HENRY KITTS as "ISAACS"—"I've got a haye like a beagle."

WEDNESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER,
Another Grand New Production,
The Great FARCICAL COMEDY in 3 Acts,
"NERVES."

THURSDAY, 7TH DECEMBER,
Sir Charles Young's Magnificent Drama,
"JIM THE PENMAN."
Miss ETHEL ARDEN as Mrs. RALSTON.

FRIDAY, 8TH DECEMBER,
The Evergreen Emotional Play,
"EAST LYNNE."
Miss ETHEL ARDEN in her powerful Impersonation of "LADY ISABEL."

SATURDAY, 9TH DECEMBER,
(For the First Time in India)
Highly successful Society Comedy in 3 Acts,
"THE GUARDSMAN."
New Novelties to Conclude each Performance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 12; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
RESERVED SEATS.
Plan at MITCHELL and Co., Medows Street, Fort.
Business Manager: HARRY PYNE.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND HYPPODROME
OF PERFORMING ANIMALS
(OPPOSITE THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES),
ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

Novel and Wonderful Performances!
Rich and Imposing Costumes!
SIDE-SPLITTING FUN AND FROLIC
BY THE CLOWNS.

GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 2nd DEC., at 3-30 P.M.

Tickets can be had at the BOX OFFICE, from 11-30 A.M. to 10-30 P.M.

ADMISSION:—Private, to seat Four, Rs. 16; First Class, Rs. 3 each; Second, Rs. 2; Third, Re. 1; and Gallery, 8 annas.

Zenana Seats for Native Ladies, Re. 1.

Children under 12 years and Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to all Classes, except Gallery.

J. N. PAUL, Proprietor.
A. L. GHOSAL, Manager.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON; and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LD.
(In Liquidation.)

A MEETING of DEBENTURE-HOLDERS will be held at the Office of EWART LATHAM and Co. on WEDNESDAY, 6th December, at 3 P.M.

WARNING to PURCHASERS of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE:—Vasanji Nadhoo and Co., of Bombay, Druggists, had begun to sell Ague-Mixture in their name of the same colour as my mixture and in bottles of same size and shape as my Bottles with labels which were a colourable imitation of my own labels. On my taking steps against them they SURRENDERED to me all the Bottles and Labels and undertook not to do so again, and paid the costs of my Solicitors. I therefore warn all imitators of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills that they will be rigorously prosecuted in future.

H. L. BATLIWALLA.
Dadar, Bombay, 29th Nov., 1893.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ......Rs. 12.
Single Copy ......As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed the following Days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1894:—

MONDAY and TUESDAY, 11th and 12th December, 1893, for the Election of Chairman.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, 18th and 19th December, 1893, for the Election of Deputy Chairman.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber, from 10 a.m. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st December, 1893.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, at Mhow, up to 12 Noon, on the 15th December, 1893, for a Contract for Wines, Spirits, Bottled Beer and Porter for Hospitals in the Mhow Command.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

GEO. RADCLIFFE, Major,
Chief Commissariat Officer.
Chief Commissariat Office, Mhow, 25th November, 1893.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Messrs. LADHA IBRAHIMJI & Co. have been APPOINTED as HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA HOLKAR'S AGENTS, at Bombay and Poona, for the purpose of providing Clothes and other Articles in the Military and Police Departments.

K. C. BEDARKAR,
Minister.
Durbar Office, Indore, Dated the 28th Nov., 1893.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888, Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay at a meeting to be held here at 4 p.m. on MONDAY, 5th February, 1894, to take into their consideration certain draft by-laws which pursuant to Section 461 of the said Act the Municipal Commissioner has laid before the Corporation for their consideration, with respect to regulating Municipal WATER WORKS in certain particulars for regulating the supply and use of water at the Public Tanks and Wells, with respect to the control and supervision of premises used for purposes mentioned in Section 394 of the Act, and of trades and Manufactures carried on therein, with respect to the inspection of Milch cattle and prescribing and regulating the construction, dimensions, ventilation, lighting, cleansing, drainage, and watersupply of Dairies and cattle sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of dairymen or milk sellers, for securing the cleanliness of milk stores, milk shops, and milk vessels used by dairy men and milk sellers for containing milk, requiring notice to be given whenever any milch animal is affected with any contagious disease and prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milch cattle and milk against infection or contamination, for regulating the disposal of the dead and the maintenance of all places for the disposal of the dead in good order and in a safe sanitary condition, due regard being had to the religious usages of the several classes of the community.

The Corporation will, before approving the said proposed by-laws, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting, and any person desiring to object to the said proposed by-laws, or any of them on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation not less than ten days before the day of the said meeting, of the nature of his said objection may, by himself or his Counsel, Attorney, or Agent be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection. A printed copy of the said proposed by-laws is kept in the office of the Municipal Commissioner, and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so, during office hours, free of charge.

Printed copies of the said proposed by-laws will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of one rupee per copy.

By order of the President,
H. W. BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Office, 1st December 1893.

ADAMS and Co., Cotton and Cotton Waste Merchants and Manufacturers, Chatham Mills, Manchester, England. All kinds of Cotton Waste suitable for Spinning and for the Manufacture of Waddings, Medicated Cotton, &c., Cotton Waste and Sponge Cloths for Cleaning Engines, Machinery, &c. All kinds of Cotton prepared expressly for the manufacture of Gun Cotton, Smokeless Powder and other explosives, Lamp Wicks and Candle Wicks, Bunting Flags of all Nations, Cotton and Woollen Flocks, Spun yarn, mops, cotton wools, waddings scouring flannel, Turkish Towels, etc., etc.

SUITABLE AGENTS WANTED.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

WHISKY AGENT.—JOHN and ROBT. HARVEY and Co., Distillers, Glasgow, Scotland (Established 1770) REQUIRE AGENT (purchasing preferred) for Pushing Sale of their Blended Scotch Whiskies in Bulk and Case. References in Britain necessary.

MATHERAN.

TENDERS are invited for the Contract for EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to provide Conveyances to and from and on the Plateau of Matheran.

Particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Matheran, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders must reach the Superintendent's Office by Noon on the 15th December, 1893.

J. P. BARRY, B.A., MB.,
Superintendent of Matheran.
Matheran, 15th November, 1893.

THE Trustees of the Estate of the late HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY, Deceased, invite Tenders for the purchase of the very valuable Properties (Pension and Tax Ground) at Mazagaon, near the Bridge, one of them known as "Homejee Hall," and the other adjoining it to the South admeasuring 84, 65 and 1,926 3-9 square yards respectively, together with the Bungalows, outhouses and gardens thereon.

Tenders will be received by one of the Undersigned, Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, upto Noon of the 31st day of December, 1893.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender and they reserve to themselves the right of selling the said properties separately or in one lot as to them may seem expedient.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
DADY NUSSERWANJEE DADY,
Trustees.
Bombay, 29th November, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 36,000 yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH and 5,000 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 6th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and Samples seen, upon application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th November, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
LOADING AND UNLOADING CONTRACT FOR PAREL DEPOT, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 6th DECEMBER, 1893, for the LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING of Permanent Way and other Material, including the Shunting and Marshalling of Wagons at the Parel Depot, for a period of Three Years, commencing from 1st January, 1894.

2. Forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Loading and Unloading at Parel Depot," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which it will not be considered.

4. Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 24th Nov., 1893.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES, BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

THE Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay, invites Sealed Tenders for the Supply of the undermentioned articles for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1894, and ending on the 31st March, 1895, for the use of the Medical Store Department, Bombay:—

1. Spirit of Wine.
2. Beef Buttock free from Bones and Fat.
3. Covering and Dammering Cases and Casks.
4. Straw Rice.
5. Dealwood Cases.
6. Country Medicines, &c.
7. Mutton Suet.

2. The forms for Tenders can be obtained on applications to the Undersigned, and the Tenders for each class named above should be forwarded separately.

3. Tenders duly sealed and endorsed "Tenders for............" will be received up to the 9th January, 1894, at 12 Noon, precisely.

4. Sample should accompany Tenders, and specimens of the articles required can be seen at the Depot.

5. No Tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given and unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest money in Treasury Receipt to the extent specified at the foot of each schedule.

6. A security Deposit on acceptance of each Tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent of the estimated value of the contract.

7. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

J. PARKER, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Medical Storekeeper to Government.
Bombay, 28th November, 1893.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
FOR SALE.

THE following MACHINERY now lying at the Love Grove Pumping Station, and the Carnac Bunder Pumping Station, is for disposal—

AT LOVE GROVE.

Four Sets of Vertical Compound Condensing Beam Pumping Engines by Messrs. Yates & Co., Blackburn.

GENERAL PARTICULARS.

High Pressure Cylinders, 20" diameter by 2' 6" strokes.
Low Pressure Cylinders, 25" diameter by 5' 0" stroke.
Two double Acting Pumps to each Engine, 32" diameter by 2' 6" stroke.
Capacity of each Engine 816 cubic feet of water per minute lifted, a total height of 26' 6."
The Engines are arranged in Pairs, and are complete with all Fittings, Pipes, &c., &c.
Four Iron Lancashire Boilers, by the above makers. Each Boiler 21 feet long by 7 feet diameter with two flues, each 2' 9" diameter, complete with all the usual fittings for a working pressure of 65lb.
Two Single Acting Donkey Pumps, Cameron type, of a capacity of 750 gallons per hour, suitable for supplying feed-water to the above Boilers.
One Greens' Patent Fuel Economizer, consisting of 96 pipes with scrapers and driving gear complete.
One 18" centrifugal Pump, combined with a horizontal high speed, Engine Cylinder 16" dia, by 14" stroke, complete with all pipes and fittings, by Messrs. Gwynne and Co., London.

AT CARNAC BUNDER DEPOT.

One Horizontal High pressure condensing Engine with direct Acting Pump, by Messrs. R. J. and S. Coupe Wigan.
Double acting pump, 18" dia. by 3' 0" stroke.
Steam Cylinder 18" dia by 3' 0" stroke.
Two Howards' Patent Tubular Boilers of 16 Nominal Horse Power, complete with Donkey Pump.

For further particulars apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, or the DRAINAGE ENGINEER, Bombay Municipality.

Sealed offers will be received by the Municipal Commissioner in his Office up to 1 P.M. of the 15th January, 1894.

Each offer should be accompanied with Rs. 100, which will be returned in the event of the offer not being accepted.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

In the event of an offer being accepted, the amount of Rs. 100 will have to be augmented to an amount not exceeding 10 per cent. of the total amount offered, and before the removal of the machinery the Balance will have to be paid.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
MUNCHERJI C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 525 OF 1887.

ABDOOLA JEWA, of Bombay, Mohomedan Inhabitant, residing at Old Memon Mohola, outside of the Fort of Bombay.........Plaintiff.
VERSUS
MUNSHEE GOOLAMALI GOOLAM HOOSEIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay......Defendant.
KAZI ESMAIL KAZI MAHOMED ......Assignee of the Plaintiff.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 27th day of January, 1888, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,338-0-3 for debt and interest, and Rs. 284-6-0 for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 2,622-6-3 and further simple interest upon the sum last abovementioned at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Attachment of moveable property dated the 19th day of November, 1892, certain moveable property, consisting of Cupboards, Boxes, Tables, Chairs, Books, Bottles, Drugs, Chemicals, Stools, Type cases, &ca, &ca., and the right, title and interest in the Newspaper called "Kasidi Mumbai," were attached towards the satisfaction of the balance of the said Decree.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale dated the 11th day of September, 1893, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the moveable property of the said Defendant in the said Warrant mentioned.

And whereas by another Warrant of Sale dated the 27th day of October 1893, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the Newspaper called "Kasidi Mumbai in the said Warrant mentioned.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1893, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrants of Sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the premises, at Bhendy Bazar (Parel Road), all the moveable property aforesaid and all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said Newspaper, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the balance of the said Decree and costs.

Each Lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

The abovenamed Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomed, the Transferee of the Decreeholder, has obtained permission to bid at the Sale.

The property will be on view two days before the date of sale.

For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 14th Day of November, 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
MR. MIRZA HOOSEINKHAN,
Attorney for the Transferee of the Decree-holder.

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CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND..	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,800,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL..............	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 60, High Holborn, LONDON.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,153½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,065
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	185 to 180 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£.0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	265 19½
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	100
Bapty Brothers	8,635	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,800
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,220
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,025
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	12½
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Kurrachee Landing	600	600	30	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	8
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 16	92
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	95
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	19	447½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,31
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	985
Tracker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	45
Telephone Co.	8,200	25	all	5	19½
			100 25		

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Rs.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945 1105
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	80	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	230
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	130
reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	215
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	210 275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,400
English Press and Manfg	400	250	—		122½
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,18
French	300	500	all	100	450
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	50	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	112½xd
Khangaum	210	450	450	82	370
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	167½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
Mummur M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	232½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct. 20	60 215xd
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all		
Volkart	—	1,001	1000	Rs. 70	975

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	80	1,40
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 15	490
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	Nil	52
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	3 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	615xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	740
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	251
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,030
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	815
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	500xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	390
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,098	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	350
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	375
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	660
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	555
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	315
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	31
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250		150
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	610
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	154
Lord Reay Mfg	115	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	827½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,425
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,560
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,835
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,501	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	480
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 40	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,310
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 30	595
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	323½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	160
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	430
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	90	1,000	1,00	50	550
aishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	50	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	15-15
Carolas	„	nom.
Mexican Dollars	„	190
Gold Five Franc Pieces	„	12-13
Bar Silver	„	91
Gold Leaf	„	25-2
Bar Gold, English	„	25 4
Bar Australian	„	25 2
Bar Bombay	„	25 2
Bar Pekin	„	21-10

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand		1s. 3 5-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 3¼d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight		1s. 3 7-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 3¼d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 3 5-16d.
Do. Credit	3 Do.	do.	1s. 3 5-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 3 7-16d.
Do. Documents	3 Do.	do.	1s. 3 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 3 15 32d.
Francs	3 Do.	do.	1·61
Do.	6 Do.	do.	1·62
Calcutta	At sight		100 1-16
Do.	60 days'	do.	99
Madras	At sight		100 1-16
Do.	30 days'	do.	99¾
China	30 days'	do.	182

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent	105
Three-and-a-half per cent	98-12
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	118
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Port Trust Bonds	102-4
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	103

A WHALE ten metres and a-half (about 34 feet) long has just been stranded on the coast of Normandy at Criquebœuf, near Villerville. When first seen on the beach, the monster was still alive, and some men who were gathering mussels near the spot were greatly alarmed at the sudden apparition. The tide was then very low. It was thought that at high tide the whale might be able to put out to sea again, but evidently it was too exhausted for some reason or other to make the effort, and it died on the following day. The carcase, which attracted a great many sight-seers from Havre—the boatmen of which port drove a roaring trade in consequence—was sold by auction ; the purchaser undertaking to cut it up and take it away piecemeal.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Victoria Terminus, 5-30 a.m. ; and Departure, Apollo Bunder, 2 p.m.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
University Examination Results.
The London Lyric Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Aryan Social Union Lecture, People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 8 p.m.
The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi Conversational Meeting, New High School, Fort, 5 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. La Seyne entered, and the s. s. Rheinfels left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Vasna entered, and the s. s. Arara and Imperator left the dock yesterday.

FAIR AT MAHIM.—The annual fair, in connection with the Hassan Durga, at Mahim, commences on the 5th instant, and will continue for five days.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, HEAD BRANCH.—The following is the statement for November, 1893 :—Daily average attendance, 206·773 ; admissions, 2,007 ; and prevailing diseases, fevers.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldwyer Lewis will preach in the Cathedral, to-morrow evening. The offertories are for the Missions of the Diocese.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 1st December, 1893, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices, in the town of Bombay, by Schedule 37, *viz.*, 1s. 3d. per rupee.

BOMBAY ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM LIBRARY.—The managing committee of the above Library accepts with best thanks the donation of Rs. 100 from Mr. Dawoodbhai Abdulhoosein, and Rs. 100 from Mr. Shaik Madarullah Shaikh Babullah.

A MAHOMEDAN LEPER.—Abdoola Khan, a Mahomedan leper, aged thirty-five years, who had been found begging at Pydhownee, was, on Thursday evening, removed by the police, in a Municipal van, to the Matoonga Leper Asylum.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN DERANGED MAN.—Kassum Sideek, residing at Nagdevi Street, has made a report to the police, that his brother Hussan, aged twenty-five years, who is a little deranged in his mind left home on Wednesday, and has not since been heard of.

LECTURE ON MARRIAGE.—Under the auspices of the Parsee Marriage Association, Dr. Pestanji Naoroji Pavri, G.G.M.C., will deliver a public lecture at Maneckji Shett's Wadi (Fort), on Thursday next, at 5-30 p.m., when Dasturji Jamaspji Minocherji has consented to preside.

INJURED BY A HORSE—Tondia Ramlal, aged thirty years, a groom in Oomer Jamal's Stables, at Ripon Road, was at 5 o'clock, on Thursday morning, removing some bedding from under a horse, when he got his right chin bone fractured, in consequence of the horse having rolled against it. The groom was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and treated.

COWASJEE BYRAMJEE BANAJEE FIRE TEMPLE.—The forty-ninth anniversary of the consecration of this fire-temple was performed yesterday, in the presence of the high-priests and a large assemblage of the Parsee community. After the *Jusson* ceremony, the officiating priest delivered a learned address, and the managers Messrs. Cowasjee D. Rustomjee and Cowasjee Pestonjee Framjee distributed charities to poor Parsees.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the morgue, on the body of one Luximon Kusbaba, a labourer, aged fifty-five years, residing at Doongree. For the last two months the deceased had been suffering from cough, difficulty of breathing, and giddiness. At 10 a.m., on Thursday, he went to work as a labourer, at Gunpowder Bunder, where he suddenly died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A verdict of death from heart-disease was returned.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.—This evening the Willard Opera Company close their present engagement of the Tivoli Theatre with Pinero's highly amusing production, "The Amazons." It is full of interesting situations, the music is good, the dialogue sprightly, so that an enjoyable evening may be looked forward to. Prior to performance of the opera, there will be a miscellaneous concert, in which Miss Vora Patey will sing "Daisy Bell" and the ballet company will dance a *pas de quatre*. The Willard Company, after touring at Calcutta and elsewhere, will return to Bombay later on in the cold season.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By the kind permission of Officers of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Volunteer Band will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-30 p.m., to-day :—

Quick March	Friendship	W. H. Davies.
Overture	Rosamunde	F. Schubert.
Cavatina	La Regina Di Golconda	Donizetti.
Valse	Cordova	I. Gomez.
Reminiscences of Scotland		F. Godfrey.
Galop	Always Joyful	J. Hecker.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL FALL.—Mr. A. [illegible] Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Modi Khana, touching the death of Jagee Keeka, aged thirty-three years, a groom in the service of Mr. Jamsetji Dadabhoy, residing in that locality. At half-past 4 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, the deceased was standing on the window on the first storey of his master's house, tying a *cuscus tatti*, when he accidentally fell down on to the road, fracturing his skull. He was unconscious, and was bleeding from his nose and mouth. He was picked up for removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, but died on the way. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CRICKET AT BANDORA.—A cricket match will be played between the members of the Bandora Canterbury Sea View Cricket Club on the Banforee Green, on Sunday, the 3rd inst., at 2-30 p.m. The St. Joseph's Band, under the direction of Mr. Francis Conceicao, will play the following programme :—

March	Glasgow	
Valse	Weep not for me	Francis Conceicao
Gavotte	The First Kiss	Schubert
Mazurka	The Pearl of the Sea	
Lancers	The Duke of Connaught	Ch D' Albert
Valse	Maid of the Mill	Liddel
Polka	Bric-a-Brac	Coote
Galop	John Gilpin	Heakel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A PARSI MARRIAGE.—A large and influential gathering was held, at the Allbless Baug, the other day, to witness the marriage of Gulbanoo Kaikhoshro N. Kabraji with Dr. Hormusji C. Tavaria, B. Sc., L. M. and S. Among the guests numerous English ladies and gentlemen of high position were conspicuous. The bridegroom is a Lecturer in Physics at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and the bride is the accomplished daughter of Mr. K. N. Kabraji. The noticeable feature of the marriage, says a correspondent, was that it was based on pure love, free from any mercenary motive imported generally in Parsee marriages. Costly presents were made to the bride by her numerous friends. The floral decoration made by Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir Dubash, the Parsee florist, was much appreciated by the guests, both Native and European. After being treated to choice native music, sung by the Misses Kabraji, and sumptuous refreshments, the party dispersed at a late hour.

STABBING AFFRAY AT DELISLE ROAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore again charged Dugroo Ramji, aged twenty-two years, a shopkeeper, residing at Kala Chowkey Road, before Mr. P.H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to one Marootee Toolsiram, a mill-hand, employed in the David Sassoon Mill, Ghorupdeo Road, with a penknife. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. After some further evidence was recorded, the accused in his examination by the court stated that he did not know whether his sister was abused by the complainant. On the day when the occurrence took place, he, his brother, and two or three others went to drink toddy. After they had drunk toddy and returned home the complainant's eldest brother came and sat in the doorway of the house. The accused told him to sit there till he brought gauja from the market. While the accused was saying so some people came and arrested him. Prisoner further said that it was not true that he pointed out the penknife to the police. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to sixteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARREST OF A NIGHT RANGER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Good placed one Husson Ebrahim, a Mahomedan, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of committing theft of a pair of bullocks and a cart, valued at Rs. 41, the property of one Bapoo Limbaji, a dealer in grass, residing at Foras Road. At 10 o'clock, on Thursday night, the complainant went to a theatre, at Grant Road, leaving his bullocks and carts in a shed attached to his house. During his absence the accused came there, and took away the bullocks and the cart. At 12 o'clock on the same night, while the complainant was returning home from the theatre, he heard a sound which he immediately recognised as that of the bells tied round the necks of his own bullocks. He at once went to the place, whence the sound was coming, and on reaching the Bapty Brothers Mill saw the accused driving his bullocks and cart. The complainant asked him to stop the bullocks, but he refused to do so and drove the cart at full speed, followed by the complainant, who eventully succeeded in arresting a Mahomedan, who was at the time sitting in the cart. The complainant reported the matter to the police, and the accused was arrested at Grant Road. The accused, on being questioned by the Court, said that he was in the habit of taking the complainant's cart and bullocks on hire. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A THIRD edition of Mr. George Jacob Holyoake's book, "Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life," is now being published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. Among the notes to this third edition is an intimation that Carlyle's sister, Janet Carlyle (Mrs. Hanning), whom Mr. Holyoake visited in 1882 in Canada, and had referred to in his earlier editions as since dead, is still alive. She is the only survivor among Carlyle's brothers and sisters.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redneses, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less ; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur, is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

THE annual distribution of prizes, in connection with the above Institute, took place yesterday evening, in the hall of the college-building, before a large and influential gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen, Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University presiding. The guests began to arrive at five o'clock, and by half-past five the hall was crowded to excess. The building was tastefully decorated with flags, banners, buntings, and flowers, and looked to the best advantage. On his arrival Dr. Bhandarkar was loudly cheered by the audience. The proceedings began by the band of the school playing a selection of music. The curtain then rose revealing a nicely arranged small platform, on board of which the boys of the High School gave a dramatic performance from Shakespeare's Coriolanus in a very admirable and able manner. Gilbert Britto stepped forth on the platform, and recited the following prologue very fluently :—

All Bombay cheers with peals of loudest praise
The triumph of athletics in her schools.
She hails the effort of those worthy men
Who, while aglow themselves with youthful fire,
Have lately lit the spark of manly sport
In many a boy, as pledge of healthy age.
Amid the league of sportive clashing schools
St. Xavier's entered the arena too ;
And though, in truth, our bouts have brought us
Less of Victory's sweets, than throes of dire defeat,
Our pride shall be that, good or ill the day,
We wrought our might to speed the noble fray.

But, as on the Olympian plain of old
The strife with sword, and steed, and chariot,
Left room for tournaments of mind 'gainst mind,
In skill of chisel, brush, and lettered art :
So, by your leave, we would discard to-night
Our cricket and such other bodily game,
To couch a lance for jousts the Muses like.

Our task is, then, to conjure back to life,
By costume, scene, and mimic act and speech,
Those heroes bred anew of Shakespeare's mind,
Who oft do pine in tombs of dusty books.

A twelvemonth back great Cæsar passed review
And now bold Coriolanus will arise.
He tells a tale for young and old to note ;
'Tis that we show to parents honour due
In childhood and in manful age alike.
For he "that spoke what burning breast would forge,
"And being angry would forget he e'er
Had heard of death,"—still heard his parent's voice,
And ne'er that filial bond of nature broke
That child and parent lovingly entwine.

Before, however, venturing on our course,
We tender all a hearty welcome here ;
But double such, and treble such to him
Whose honoured presence charms the chair to-night.
We hail Bhandarkar as a current name
In schools of Eastern as of Western lands.
And though its note, in every scholar's breast,
Awakes the chord that sounds late Telang's name.
We calm the grieving mind by surest trust,
That Telang's mantle on Bhandarkar fell.
So, too, they judged that hold the reins of power,
When pressing on him the most weighty charge
To rule the Realm of Thought, as Telang did.
Thus in Bhandarkar shines again the light
That bursts afar from Wisdom's beacon height
With blaze of blended flames from East and West.

Then, may this light shine forth for many years.
To help the student's solid sound research,
And bring to view what's best in every land,
To lead the way to firm humane Reform :
To show that life's great task is loyalty
Towards God, and Queen, and love for fellow-man.

The way in which the boys performed their respective parts reflected credit not only on the students themselves but also on those who were responsible for their training. They went through the programme in a very effective and praiseworthy manner, and their efforts were appreciated by the grateful audience by loud cheers. Jehangir Kawasji and Hormusji Doctor performed the part of Caius Marcius Coriolanus in an excellent manner, and greatly pleased the audience. Jehangir sustained his part exceedingly well. His action suited to the words and his fluency of speech caught the attention of everybody and his splendid performance deserved great praise. N. H. Vakil, J. T. Tarapurwalla, J. D. Petit, A. C. Amirudin, Kawasji Readymoney, George de Souza, D. G. Kothare, R. C. Battliwalla, and others also acquitted of their onerous task splendidly. The costume and scenes were also very picturesque and attractive and greatly enhanced the beauty of the occasion. It would be superfluous to re-capitulate here the ground-work of Shakespeare's play "Coriolanus," which is for the most part legendary. The performance was on the whole a complete success. Rev. Father Stein, Rector of the School, then read the annual report of the Schools, which ran as follows :—

I.—THE ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

During the year on review the College-work was carried on with undiminished vigour and success. The number of students was far in excess not only of last year, but of any of the previous years. The increase is mainly due to an enlargement of the P. E. Class lecture hall, which allowed a corresponding increase of admissions. There were 126 students in the P. E. Class ; the Intermediate Class numbered 21 ; 19 were reading for the I. and 30 for the II. B.A., Examination. Thus the total number at the end of this Sssion stood at 195 ; of these 24 were Christians, 88 Parsees, 74 Hindus, 8 Mahomedans, and 2 Jews. We notice with pleasure the increasing number of Christians, and welcome it as an indication that what in the past looked, especially among the East Indians, much like apathy against higher pursuits of study, is gradually vanishing, and that, not to speak of other unfavourable circumstances, the attraction of the office desk is beginning to yield to nobler aspirations. In view of this fact we can only record our sincere hope that these young men will more and more foster that love of serious and persevering labour which alone leads to the attainment of their high aim. At the University Examinations in November 1892 we passed in the Previous Examination 40 out of 109 ; in the Intermediate Examinatination 9 out of 19 ; at the I. B.A. Examination 13 out of 23 ; at the II. B.A. Examination 23 out of 34. Besides, the Hughlings Prize, for the highest marks in English at the P.E. Examination was carried off by one of our students, Mr. Dadachanji Jehangir Kershaspji ; of the 18 times that this prize has been awarded, it fell 10 times to the St. Xavier's College. Mr. Rastamji Kharshedji Tarachand, an undergraduate of St. Xavier's, obtained the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize for the best English Essay on Warren Hastings. It may be added here that one of our past graduates, Mr. Ardesir Mancherjee Vacha who passed his final B.A., in 1891, was appointed only a few months ago Professor of Persian, Hindustany, and Gujerati at the Imperial Fridrich Wilhem's University of Berlin. The chief improvement was the enlargement of the P. E. Class lecture hall ; it now affords comfortable accommodation for 150 students. In our last year's report we referred to improvements made in the Chemical Laboratory. This year too, we were able to further increasse the facilities for practical experimenting. The number of students that avail themselves of the advantages of a solid Chemical training is rather small. We say *rather* small ; for industries that necessarily demand a training in this line and add so much to the trading and manufacturing prosperity of other countries, are little or not at all known in India ; though we make bold to say that the soil of this country would not prove unpromising if capital and enterprise employed their forces and energies in this direction.

II.—THE ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL.

It gives us great satisfaction to state that all our lay assistant teachers, 28 in number, have carried on their responsible task under the supervision and direction of their respective Prefect of Studies with strenuous and successful effort. The devotedness which they bring to their task of advancing their several classes collectively, and each scholar individually, is no doubt the best assurance of solid and continuous progress. At the end of the official year, viz., 31st March 1893, we had on our rolls 1317 scholars. According to the last official status handed over to the Educational Inspector, C.D., on the day of his annual inspection, viz., 14th November, this number had fallen to 1274. This is due to a number of the older boys, especially Christians, who leave usually from the V or the VI Standard in October or November for employments. Some of them join private firms, some the Telegrph or the subordinate Medical Department. Thus we close the year under review with 1274 scholars on the rolls ; of these 918 are Christians, 154 Hindus, 152 Parsees, 47 Mahomedans, and 3 Beni-Israels. The traditianal good discipline and high moral tone throughout the High-School has in nowise diminished. It gives us great pleasure to state that the excellent example of many of our scholars, Christians and non-Christians, has attracted not a few new scholars to our schools : indeed the best proof of a healthy education based on solid moral principles. The familiar relations existing between the Fathers and their scholars is another effective means of bringing about a truly genuine family spirit, in which non-Christians and Christians share alike. We are happy to say that at the last Matriculation Examination we passed 29 Scholars out of 36, viz., about 80 per cent. Besides this general result, St. Xavier's High school had an ample share in the usual University honours. The Cowasjee Jehangir Latin Scholarship was carried off by Andrew Baldemero D'Souza ; the Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize for the highest marks of Proficiency in Elementary Scince by Kaikobad Bapuji Saklatvala ; the first of the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships, awarded to Kutchi candidates, who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, was gained by Lakhumsey Hirji Meisheri ; the same scholar obtained likewise the Kutchi Divan Bahadur Manibai Prize. With a view to further maintaining a healthy rivalry, the monthly interclass competions for Prizes were successfully kept up in the Lower Division, while in the Upper the list of Quarterly Scholarships was increased proportionately to the growing number of students. From the interest of the St. Xavier's Prize Fund we have arranged for 18 Scholarships, 2 in each class of the Upper Division. They vary from Rs. 18 to Rs. 6 per quarter, and are distributed at the end of the 1st and 2nd Quarters. These Scholarships especially when added to a free studentship, go a long way towards enabling needy boys to cultivate their talents and are a pleasant reward for all. Though the number of Scholars that take Latin as second language is considerably large, 432 in all, yet we regret that we have sometimes to struggle against that very false principle which has too strong a hold upon public opinion and which would appear to be practically maintained even in some of the leading educational establishments of Bombay discarding Latin as useless on account of its being a dead language. We venture to raise strong objection against this unwarrantable principle. Here is not the place to discuss whether the ancient classics have no right any more in our modern High Schools and Colleges, but we may be allowed to suggest a question to educationists and University examiners and to all those who have the literary progress of our youth at heart, whether the low standard in English, which College professors and examiners year after year bewail, is not to a great extent to be attributed to the neglect of the Latin language. This Class has met with very good results. This is mainly due to the establishment of a special class in which the system is taught in four months. Several of the students and scholars, and gentlemen of different occupations, attended the class. 25 Elementary and 16 Proficiency certificates were issued. The Library of the scholars has this year received an addition of about 100 carefully selected books. In the choice of reading matter we purposely exclude all illustrated periodicals destined only for the general reader, as also daily or weekly newspapers ; being convinced that this sort of reading is unsuited for the mind and pursuits of young students. As for physical education we assure ourselves that most of our boys belong to one or another Cricket or Football Club, or otherwise devote themselves to regular athletic exercise. The St. Xavier's Cricket Eleven promptly responded to the call of the public-spirited gentleman who lately inaugurated, in the best interests of our youth, the Bombay Inter-School Athletic Association. But while we are ourselves gladly seconding the movement to the best of our power, by advice to the students and by considerable pecuniary assistance, we cannot help deploring our want of sufficient play-grounds near enough to the school, which prevents us from taking so important a matter, as physical training assuredly is, more directly in hand.

J. B. STEIN, S. J., Rector.

St. Xavier's College, Bombay, 1st December, 1893.

The following is a copy of the report of Mr. E. Giles, M.A., Acting Educational Inspector, C. D., on the St. Xavier's High School, after his inspection on the 14th November, 1893 :—

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith the certificate and bills for the fixed grant for your school which was inspected by me on the 14th instant and to state as follows :—2. The number on the rolls in the school has largely increased and there is a corresponding improvement in the average roll number and daily attendance. The large numbers are however easily accommodated in the new and old buildings. I am of opinion that one or two of the classes which I saw are rather larger than is desirable, and I think that 40 to 45 should be usually the limit of a class even where there are separate class-rooms and no interference in work is caused by external noise. 3. I tested classes in all standards from I. to VII. and append my notes on each class as taken at the time. It will be seen that the record on the whole is an excellent one, and I am of opinion that the Institution is in a very high state of efficiency, that the management is thoroughly practical and sensible, and that no efforts are spared to give the pupils an education which will fit them for the work of life. As a result of the efforts of the managers and teachers, the boys are well disciplined, smart and intelligent and it is a pleasure to inspect classes where the children can answer so accurately and promptly. The boys are keen and eager in their work, and I noted the stimulus supplied by the monthly board of merit in each class and the challenge banner which is the object of ambition in the various classes of each standard. The whole school is one which is in my opinion remarkably successful, and its figure of success in the last Matriculation examination shows that the efficiency of the lower classes is continued in the highest class, while it must be remembered that many of the boys leave the school after passing standard V. and VI.—I have the honour to be, &c.,—E. GILES, Ag. Edl. Inspector, C. D.

INSPECTION NOTES.

Standard VII.—Latin fair generally. Recitation and general knowledge fair. Note books and composition books neat and well kept.

Standard VI.—Recitation and explanation good.

Standard V.—Reading and explanation excellent.

Standard IV.—History exceedingly good and satisfactory.

Standard III.—Recitation very good and well explained. Writing excellent.

Standard II.—Geography good, but perhaps too mechanically taught, and the book used too much. Grammar excellent. Writing very good. Mental Arithmetic fair.

Standard I.—Reading good and intellligent. Writing excellent. Recitation fair, not quite distinct enough in some cases.

PRIZE LIST.

Prize for good conduct and application in the Upper schools, presented by the most Reverend Dr. Th. Dalhoff, Archbishop of Bombay. A silver medal :—Diogo Dos Remedios.

The Ripon prize for regular attendance and application for non-Christian day-scholars in the Upper schools :—Ranchordas Narandas merchant.

Prize for good conduct and application in the lower schools, presented by B. X. Furtado :—Eusebio Florence D'Souza.

Prize for good conduct and application for non-Christian day-scholars in the lower schools Jehangir Hormasji Vakil.

MUSIC.

In Vocal Music to D'Souza, Francis Xavier, Fernandes, Zacharias, Ezechiel, Victor, D'Souza, Piedade.

In Instrumental Music to Faria, Manuel, Minezes, Anthony Fonseca, Gregory.

The Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney Portuguese Scholarship has Baldomero, Andrew D'Souza.

The Father de Boeselager's History Prize, Navroji Ruttonji Wadia.

The report having been read the chairman distributed the prizes to the successful students, each recipient being loudly cheered. The chairman then adressed the assembly as follows :—

The chairman, who was cordially received, addressed the assembly. He said : Rev. Father Stein, ladies and gentlemen,—I must begin by making my acknowledgements to you for the high honour you have done me by inviting me to preside on this interesting occasion. I thank you most sincerely, as I have reason to believe that by this act you intended to set the seal of your approval on the choice of H. E. the Governor—(Applause) and you have made a graceful allusion to it in the prologue with which the proceedings began to-day. My lamented friend Mr. Telang was marked out by his varied abilities for the high position to which he was raised but as to my elevation I can attribute it only to a desire of his Excellency the Governor as a British Statesman to show to the people of this country that no subject of her imperial Majesty whatever his creed or race will be, deferred from a position however high and to give us a practical exercise in the management of our affairs. (Applause.) Three months before I was appointed to the office of Chancellor, I had made up my mind to spend a few years, still left me, in the peace of obscurity, but he, who is responsible for government of this presidency thought otherwise and made up his mind to draw me out from the obscurity to which I had condemned myself. You have expressed in a marked manner your approval, and it will, therefore, during the next two years, be my duty to discharge the work that will desolve upon me in connection with the University to the best of my ability, though I cannot say whether it will be to the satisfaction of everybody. (Applause.) The proceedings of this day have brightly delighted me as they must have done every one present in the room. I have been watching the St. Xavier's College and the school connected with it whether St. Mary's or St. Xaviers's from the time that it was affiliated to our university, and have noticed the thoroughness and accuracy with which you have done your work. That institution has kept up its rank up to this day and the number of graduates that pass from the St. Xavier's College is very large. But what distinguishes the institution is not so much the number of successful students that are trained in this College but it is according to my view good decipline and high moral tone which you reverened gentlemen have called traditional—and traditional, no doubt, they have been—for it was about twenty-five years ago that the Excellencies of your institution namely thoroughness accuracy, good discipline and high moral tone drew my attention and as a practical proof of my appreciation I sent my brother and my son to this school. The former passed his matriculation from the school and obtained the Latin scholarship but the latter was removed only because there was no adequate provision for the teaching of Sanskrit. At the present day gentlemen the cry everywhere is for more and more knowledge. Educate men they say that is give them knowledge and all our evils will disappear. Education has thus come to be indentified with the mere communication of knowledge. But according to my view it remains true to the present day that knowledge puffeth up. The manner in which a great many of our people conduct themselves demonstrates the truth of this observation. I even think that knowledge unaccompanied by habits of regularity, punctuality, obedience and reverence is positively harmful. The aim of an educational institution ought therefore above all to be to in still these habits into the minds of our young men. We all remember how the Government of India made the absence of these habits in the men brought up by our educational institutions a subject of inquiry but the conclusion that they seem to have come to is that a moral text book should be prepared and introduced into our schools. But in my opinion this is not sufficient. Man's morality depends upon the habits that he acquires and habits cannot be formed simply by reading moral lessons out of a text book. The whole of the conduct of a body or a young man should come under the observation of his teacher and he should be corrected on every occasion, when he misbehaves himself. The teacher himself should be a person of a high character with a lively sense of his responsibility, and the boy or young man should if possible live with him or under his eye. Schools and colleges in which such an arrangement exists there are in Europe and the old Hindoo idea of education was in conformity with what I have stated. A boy was sent to a *guru* when he was eight years old was to wait on him, serve him, obey his commands in all points and the *guru* educated him while he so lived as a member of his family. But like other good old ideas this also has disappeared from our midst and the only occasion when a *guru* or teacher sees his pupil is when he is actually teaching him in his case, and after that is over the pupil may go anywhere he likes, speaks anything he likes, and do anything he likes. A system of education where discipline of this sort is not attended to is harmful. We have all been thinking of the communication of knowledge for a sufficiently long time, and now it is I believe, necessary that persons who are responsible for the education of young men should seriously turn their attention to this point. There is no need of more high schools but there certainly is a necessity for schools in which the masters are chosen men of high character and in which the pupils are students live under their eye. In your case, Reverend Gentleman this is an easy matter. Dicipline and order are the very spirit of your church andthey are the distinguishing features of the societyto which you belong. (Applause.) This I believe is at the bottom ofthe traditional good discipline and highmoral tone that you speak of in your report.There are several other points in the report that I should like to say something about ; closely counected with the one on which I have spoken is that concerning the exclusion of the daily or weekly papers from your library. I am just of your opinion. There is no man or no subject that newspapers do not criticise and often in an irreverent manner ; and to make young men read these is to make them talk as irreverently of men and things. Of course there are some good newspapers also and criticism which are not unjust, but it is certain that it will do no good to a boy to be taught to break his idols. Another point in the report that has struck me very much is that while the number of Parsee students in the College is 88 and of Hindoos 74, the number of Christians is only 24 and of Mahomedans 8 ; and you notice the apathy of the East Indians against higher pursuits. It is very difficult to understand why there should be such an apathy, but probably it is due to the immobility of our Indian race. Amongst Hindoos, too, there are what are called the backward classes. The classes amongst us that avail themselves of the education that is given in our schools and colleges are those that have from time immemorial derived their subsistence from the profession of writing. Artizans, mechanics, and agriculturists still care very little for education and there are large numbers who cannot even sign their names. The East Innians and Mahomedans are also backward classes and the reason must be the same that never before was writing and reading their avocation. Still however strenuous efforts must be made to bring up these classes as well as the backward Hindoos not necessarily that they might give up their traditional occupation but because whatever the occupation a general education gives a certain advantage to a man who has habit. Then in connection with the study of practical chemistry you say that the number of students engaged on it is rather small for the industries which require this knowledge do not exist in India though however there is nothing that capital and enterprize might not do even here. No lover of his country can help regretting that such industries should not have grown up amongst us and scientific agriculture should still remain unknown. But this result is not due to the want of capital or enterprize. There will be a great deal of commercial enterprize amongst us though I am sorry to observe that there is little of it in my own, that is the Maratha community. But our enterprise is not of the nature of that which turned the forests and deserts of America and Australia into beautiful cities and gardens. There must be somebody to show us the way and convince us practically that it is safe and then we traverse it and sometimes in a manner even to oust our original guides. Let us consider for instance the growth of the cotton industry amongst us during the last thirty years. Our capitalists found that they could realise thirty or forty per cent. profit on their investment and device of a quarter anna commission made the industry a very golden island and capital and enterprise flowed in abundance into that channel. But there is no one to show us practically that scientific agriculture and the industries you allude to will yield considerable profits and hence they have not yet sprung up amongst us. But if we are to propose economically our enterprise should cease to be as timed as it has been, and become more original and vigorous, and this is one of the many things that we have to learn from the western races with which we have come in contact. Lastly Reverend Gentleman allow me to give expression to my respect and admiration for on account of the manner in which you lead your lives. A Hindoo acquainted with the best ideas and the ways of his remote ancestors cannot fail to appreciate the vow of poverty which you have taken and the singleness of purpose with which regardless of the pleasures and luxries of the world you devote yourselves to the work of God and to the promotion of the happiness of his children. It is thus that you have been able to effect so much ; and yours is a living example for us to copy. Already a number of young men amongst us in Poona have like yourselves taken the vow of poverty and been devoting themselves heart and soul to the education of their countrymen. I have heard some of the speaking of your mode of life as a model for them to copy. Working in this manner they have succeeded in making their educational institutions very successful and I hope they will also copy you in the strictness of your moral discipline. (Loud applause..)

The Rev. Father Stein then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 1ST OF DECEMBER, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade			Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·195	Calm	1	74·1	50·1	48	...	0·39	+0·32
Agra	30·213	N W	3	77·1	48·6	61	...	0·54	+0·54
Cawnpore	30·202	Calm	2	76 0	44·5	84	...	0·31	...
Allahabad	30·192	W N W	3	84·0	47·4	78	...	0·61	+0·47
Jhansi	30 209	Calm	1	78·4	52·2	50	...	1·07	+0·99
Jacobabad	30·162	Calm	1	73·9	53·0	57	...	...	...
Karachi	30·070	N E	18	85·0	67·9	41	...	0·02	+0·02
Jeypore	30·225	W S W	1	78·5	52·7	36	...	2·40	+2·32
Ajmere	30·257	Calm	1	75·9	49·3	80	..	1·86	+1·79
Deesa	30·136	N E	6	89·2	59·9	58	..	1·55	+1·47
Ahmedabad	30·105	E N E	4	86·2	65·1	57	..	1·73	...
Bhuj	30·116	Calm	4	88·4	61·9	42	..	0·27	+0·27
Rajkot	30·115	N E	5	89·4	62·9	68	..	1·54	+1·19
Veraval	30·089	Calm	3	83·5	70·3	62	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	30·205	Calm	1	79·7	54·3	49	...	2·41	+2·31
Indore	30·174	Calm	1	79·0	55·6	62	...	2·76	+2·39
Saugor	30·191	N E	1	78·3	52·8	54	...	2·12	+1·66
Jubbulpore	30·216	Calm	2	76·0	47·4	71	...	1.91	+1·43
Hoshangabad	30·162	N E	1	78·3	54·7	55	...	5·01	+4·62
Khandwa	30·139	N E	4	86·7	58·6	65	...	0·67	+0·32
Raipur	30·169	E N E	2	81·3	56·8	62	...	0·59	+0·04
Nagpur	30·161	N E	4	83·3	58·7	49	...	2·96	+2·17
Amraoti	30·138	E S E	3	87·6	62·8	50	...	1·14	+0 50
Akola	30·136	E	4	87 0	62·8	68	...	2·11	+1·29
Surat	30·055	N W	F	91·1	65·0	71	...	0·47	+0·29
Malegaon	30·144	Calm	2	91·4	63·8	63	...	1·30	+0·51
Bombay	30·064	E N E	7	87·8	75·3	78	...	1·63	+1·05
Poona	30·117	E S E	5	89·5	63·9	59	...	2·03	+0·78
Aurangabad	30·148	S S W	4	88·3	64·7	62	...	2·48	...
Sholapur	30·122	S E	7	89·2	63·6	63	...	0·26	—0·68
Ratnagiri	30·066	E S E	4	91·8	72·4	61	...	0·29	—0·22
Belgaum	30·094	E	?	82·3	61·4	71	...	4·96	+3·10
Goa	30·097	N E	6	88·1	72·4	77	...	4·07	...
Karwar	30·072	Calm	1	88·7	68·6	73	..	2·78	—0·09
Mangalore	30·031	E	3	90·3	74·9	72	...	3·29	—0·05
Calicut	30·030	E S E	6	87·8	70·1	78	...	5·68	—0·08
Cochin	30·029	N N E	M	87·3	72·6	81	...	5·95	—1·51
Bangalore	30·142	N	5	76·2	57·9	90	..	3·05	—0·67
Secunderabad	30·134	E S E	3	83·7	61·4	84	..	3·71	+1·83
Masuliptm.	30·106	Calm	1	84·1	73·0	87	...	17·36	+10·23
Bellary	30·129	S E	4	86·5	61·0	80	...	1·26	—0·87
Cuddapah	30·121	E	...	87·0	65·4	79	...	8·44	+2·91
Madras	30·079	N N E	12	86·7	77·6	74	0·03	21·12	+4·03
Coimbatore	30·117	N E	5	82·9	66·3	86	...	10·92	+6·70
Trichinopoly	30·062	N N E	2	86·0	71·4	79	..	13·48	+7·85
Negapatam	30·039	N E	9	81·9	72·7	81	0·42	28·38	+10·01
Colombo	30·008	E N E	9	86·0	73·0	76	0·17	18·39	+4·81

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L—Light, M—Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly to briskly over nearly the whole country. Readings are highest over Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Calicut and Hoshangabad. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 8° above the normal in Berar and at Madras, Sholapur, Malegaon, Khandwa and Allahhbad, and the minimum from 4° to 11° in excess in Berar, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency and at Khandwa, Nagpur Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 49° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency and at Bombay, Malegaon, Veraval, Deesa and Jeypore. Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Colombo, Madras and Negapatam. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression a little to the westwards of Karachi and the weather in the Gulf is unsettled. The weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy in Sind, Gujarat, at the northerly stations in the Bombay Presidency and on and off the Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, and North Konkan coasts. Conditions are favourable for rain at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. In Lower Sind the weather is suspicious, and strong winds are probable there. The S.S. "Amara" which left Aden for Karachi on the 12th November, reports having experienced calms and light variable winds up to Lougitude 54° E. and moderate to fresh north-easterly winds and fine wearther up to Latitude 19° 10' N. and Longitude 50° 27' E., at noon on the 16th ; to Latitude 20° 12' N., Longitude 59° 42' E., at midnight on the 16th, a fresh to strong north-easterly wind, blowing at times with a moderate gale, a high sea and cloudy weather ; to Latitude 23° N., Longitude 63½° E., at 4 P.M. on the 18th, stormy weather, wind blowing with force, 7, 8 and 9 Beaufort's scale, frequent severe and terrific squalls of wind and rain and a heavy to high cross sea ; to arrival at Karachi on the 19th strong north-easterly winds, falling light to light breeze and decreasing sea.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 1.

Friday's observations :—The pressure has risen everywhere and the general distribution is unchanged, but the gradients are somewhat steeper than they were yesterday. The barometer reads above the normal average everywhere. Winds are practically unchanged and are fairly normal in direction. Numerous calms are reported in upper India. The temperature has risen in parts of north-west India and changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean varies from eighty-three degrees at Mangalore to fifty-two degrees at Peshawar, and is below the normal, at Burma, Assam, Bengal, North-West Provinces, and Punjab and is above in other provinces. There has been practically no rain, only a few light showers being reported, mainly in the south Peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 30th November, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·911
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·763
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·8
General Directions of wind*	N, ENE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	156

* From midnight to midnight.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 3.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Agutter in G.—Hymns 53, 317 and 183.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Venerable A. Goldyer Lewis Archdeacon—Hymns 47 and 382.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.
Anthem—Staste and see-Sullivan.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
Saturday 2.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Intercession, Litany.
6-15 p.m.—Communicants' Meeting.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion. (Choral).—Hymns 48, 315 and 189
11 a.m.—Matins, Parade Service—Hymns 46, 217 and 51. .
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon—Hymns 48, 172 and 52.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
7-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon—Hymns 49, 51 and 321.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 48, 51 and 288.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral) ; Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral) ; Instruction by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) : Sermon by Rev. C. H. Walker, Oxford Mission, Calcutta.
Alms for the S.P.G.
Saturday 7, Intercession for Missions.
6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9 am · 12, and 3 and 6 p m.—Special prayer.
8 a.m. to 8 p.m.—Perpetual Intercession.
8 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
Colaba (Causeway).
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens)
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Byculla Marathi).
10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 54, 55 and 390.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. H. Dixon, M.A.—Hymns 64, 70 and 71.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Par. 2, tune 156.
Hymns 170, Part 1 ; 192 ; 289 ; 2nd tune.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Sermon to Children.—Hymns 281, 59 and 345.
Psalm 95.

THE HIMALAYA BANK TIRAL

TUESDAY was the eighth day of the trial of the Himalaya Bank officials, Charles Wilson and William Munton, directors, Charles D. Greenway, accountant, and Frederick Moss, manager, under section 409 and other sections of the Penal Code, and section 215 of the Indian Companies Act.

Mr. Strachey, Public Prosecutor, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Vansittart appeared for the Crown ; Mr. J. E. Howard and Mr. Ross Alston, for Mr. Wilson ; Mr. Reid for Mr. Munton ; and Mr. Wallach for Mr. Greenway. Mr. Moss was unrepresented.

The chief Justice said he had received a medical certficate that Greenway was unable to attend as he was suffering from severe fever. Mr. Wallach, who represented Greenway, had gone to find Dr. Griffith. He would adjourn for half an hour for Dr. Griffith to be in attendance, and then the Public Prosecutor would be prepared either to ask for an adjournment or to ask that the jury be discharged so far as regarded Greenway.

Mr. Strachey said he should then be prepared to make a suggestion.

The Court adjourned for half an hour, and when it resumed.

Dr. Griffith stated that Greenway would not be able to attend for some time. He might be able to attend on Friday, and he might not be able to attend for three weeks. He should not be able to express a positive opinion till Thursday morning.

Mr. Strachey asked for an adjournment till Thursday, when he would undertake to ask his lordship to take a definite course.

The Chief Justice adjourned the sittings till Thursday at half-past ten o'clock.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER 1893.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	Dec.	8th, 0h. 31·5m. p.m.
First Quarter	„	16th, 3h. 12·7m. p.m.
Full Moon	„	23rd, 9h. 27·9m. a.m.
Last Quarter	„	30th, 4h. 9·3m. a.m.

Days.		Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat.	2	Arrival of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief Vic. Ter., 5-30 a.m. Departure of H. E. the Cammander-in-Chief Apollo Bunder, 2 p.m. The Willard Opera Company Tivoli Theatre. (Last). The London Lyric Company, Gaiety Theatre University Examination Results. Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Arrival Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., per mail steamer, Apollo Bunder. Departure of Sir Philip Hutchins per mail steamer. Great Indian Circus. English mail expected per s. s. Siam*. Departure of English mail per s. s. Oriental.	6 18	5 21	6 46m 7 51a	0 10m 1 27a
Sun.	3	1st Sunday in Advent.	6 19	5 21	7 51m 9 2a	1 33m 2 15a
Mon.	4	Arrival of H. E. the Lord Harris, Grant Road Station, 7-22 a.m. University Examination Results. Dance at the Yacht Club. Great Indian Circus. The London Lyric Company.	6 19	5 21	8 39m 9 50a	2 38m 2 52a
Tues.	5	Arrival of Rajah of Puddukkottai, Vic. Ter., 6 a.m. Great Indian Circus. The London Lyric Company.	6 20	5 22	9 18m 10 31a	3 25m 3 23a
Wed.	6	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Bombay Saw Mills Co. Meeting of debenture holders Ewart Latham and Co.'s, 3. Great Indian Circus. The London Lyric Company.	6 20	5 22	9 45m 11 7a	4 5m 3 53a
Thur.	7	Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Grand Bazar, Town Hall. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	6 21	5 22	10 28m 11 39a	4 42m 4 24a
Fri.	8	Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Grand Bazar, Town Hall. Broach S. N. W. Co., 45 Apollo Street, 3. G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana Dance.	6 22	5 23	11 0m —	5 18m 4 56a

* Left Aden on Monday, at 5 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 2.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble MR JUSTICE FARRAN).

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

777—Payne, G and S—Damji Ramji vs Tejpal Khetsey and another—Bhaishunker and K—Partheard.
760—Little, S N and B—Vulubhdas Damodhar vs Canjee Purbut and others—Payne G and S; and Bhaishunker and K.
763—J C Cama—Jamsetjee Nawrojee Kapadia and another vs Byramjee Bhimjibhoy Mistry—Chalk W and S.
774-85-91—Chalk W and S—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Jetha Ratna and others—Payne G and S ; and Edgelow and G.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

351-240,67-90—Balkrishna and P—Dyal Mowjee vs Nanbai and another—Payne G and S.
27428-92—Khunderao M—Cooverbai vs Kessowjee Lalljee—Bhaishunker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal
For Investigation of Pauperism.

57-93—M L Shroff—Oomerkhan bin Hassankhan and another vs Abdulla bin Hassankhan and others.
58-93—In person—Joana Maria de Souza vs Laroobai T A Bland.
59-93—In person—Hurry Govindjee vs Dursey Damjee.
66-93—In person—Rambai vs Thakur Khanjee Lakhamsey and others—Dikshit and H.
54-93—Bicknell M and M—Hajrabai vs Hajee Saboo Sidick and others—Thakurdas D and C.
61-93—V M—Pakvasa Harichand Bhikajee vs Rao Bahadoor Raghoba Janardhan Gawankar.

Postponed Long Causes.

301-93—Chitnis M and M—Shivjee Lingoo Jaya vs Toolsiram Sintoojee Kale—Chalk W and S—Partheard.
50-93—In person—Haji Ali Jan Mohomed vs Khetseydas Hurmookroy—Tyabjee and D.
257-88—Bicknell M and M—Ranjibhai Maneckjee vs Antoba Yeshwantjee—Payne G and S.
421-92—Brown and M—Luchminarayen Vithaldas vs Loonkaran Goroji—T A Bland.
232-93—Chalk W and S—Narayen Khooshall vs Khooshall Sadashiv and others—Mansukhlal D and J.
656-91—Ardesir H and D—Francis Law Latham vs Mowlvi Abdool Cader Jetekar and others—Nanu and H and K D Shroff.
15-89—Payne G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsey and another vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia and G.
39-93—Mooljee and R—Juwabai vs Vussoonjee Heerjee and another—Payne G and S and In person.
20-93—Roughton and B—Balkison Shrikison and another vs Hirachand Bisonbhimdas and others—Turner and H.
367-93—Payne G and S—Damodar Bhica and others vs Jamnabai and others—In person.
388-93—J C Cama—Javerbai and another vs Goolam Hoosen Mahomedally and others—Bicknell M and M and In person.
390-93—Payne G and S—Gawindjee Mohunjee vs Dossa Kirpal Mansookhlal D and J.
563-92—V M Pakvasa Bai Khatizabai and others vs Abdool Cader Hebartbhai and another—Nanu and H.
554-92—V M Pakvasa Baikhatizabai and others vs Shaik Adum Essoofabhai—Nanu and H.
83-93—Thakurdas D and C—Padamsi Doongerse vs Devkabai—Little S N and B.
245-93—Muljee and R—Tulsidas Nursey vs Monghivaboo and others—Bhaishunker and K and Dikshit and H.
13-93—Little S N and B—Goverdhandas Purmanandas another vs Sheik Hoossin bin Shaik Oosman—In person.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vasna, 481 tons, C Boon, sailed yesterday for Bhownaggar, with general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

The B I N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1311 tons, C Hugill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta ports, with a general cargo and 37 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tones, Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi &c, with general cargo Mr F Leggett as cabin and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1932 tons R H Browne, arrived in harbour yesterday Calcutta 7th November via coast ports general cargo and Mr E C Chesholm as two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, C Plommer, arrived in harbour yesterday Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cases opium, 178 horses, 69 syces, and the passengers Mr. Ducat, Mr Dawoodjee, Mr Danson, Mrs. S Baddam, three Arab Mr H Masban, Mr H Khalaid, Mr D Maho Mediiari, Mr A Ebrahim two natives and

VESSELS IN DOCK.—DECEMBER 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.
A	St. Giles	2291	Fortray	Not fixed	
B	C. Munroe	1136	Jones	Liverpool	
C	Cy of Wakefield	937	Townsend	Dunkirk	4-12
E	Cy of Khios	2283	McPherson	Liverpool	
G	Taif	...	Hannah	Mauritius	
H&J	Ashdown	1834	Hutchinson	Genoa	6-12
M	Avoca	991	Abdula	Zanzibar	
O	Time	1669	Brown	Mauritius	2-12
P	Haxby	2252	Brown	Not fixed	7-12
Q	Amara	1565	Davies	Bussorah	2-12

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.
Panani	512	G Ahmed	Bhawnagar	2-12
Mahanadi	517	Keyser	C. Mandvie	1-12

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.
1	Carthage	2453	De Horne	London	16-12
2	Armenia	2218	Read	Liverpool	9-12
3	D Balduino	3044	De Negre	Genoa	14-12
5	Teheran	1670	Cale	China	15-12
6	Asama	2419	Smith	Marseilles	8-12
8	Maria Valerie	2644	Costanza	...	9-12
10	Etolia	2113	Jones	Karachi	
12	Aston Hall	2254	McFee	Liverpool	
15	Vasina	472	Boon	Bhawnagar	1-12
16	B Douglas	1725	Russell	Antwerp	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Nevasa (s)	Browne	Calcutta, Nov. 7.
	Assyria (s)	Plommer	Busreh, Nov. 19.
	LaSeyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, Nov.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste, &c.
	Vasna (s)	Boon	Bhownaggar.
	Rajpootana (s)	Hugill	Calcutta &c.

The steamer Kola, Captain Russell obtained her port clearance, yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The steamer Malwa, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
27 Persia (s) .... Hutchinson..Liverpool, Oct 23.
Hochheimer .... Allerholt.....Antwerp, Oct 11.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27—Steamers Huzara, Kut Sang and Nadir, and ship Avon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.
29 Clan Macneil, (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
28 Lindula (s) .... Rangoon.
Patna (s) .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Etolia s—360 boxes bar soap, A Shaik Adum, 100 cases school slates, N Heptoollabhoy.
Armenia s—125 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s—6 cases bacon W B Green and Co., 16 bales printing papers, G Claridge and Co ; 14 bales printing papers, The Times of India.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—5 bales blotting papers, M A M Shurafally.
Benares s—118 cases glassware, C Nanjee ; 5 cases cutlery, Volkart Brothers ; 87 cases glassware, E P Mahomed and Co ; 56 cases glassware, R Cassum.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Carthage s—11 cases glassbeads, Mahomedally Essofally.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—10 cases provision, D Barri and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—12 bales papers, Motilal Moolchand and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Khios s—7 bales wool, F M Dama ; 50 bales wool, Motee Jaitha ; 50 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee ; 851 cwts groundnuts and 562 cwts kurdu cake, Glade and Co ; 4 bales wool, E Sewjee.
Armenia s—220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.
Aston Hall s—10 cases condiments, B Muncherjee and Sons ; 597 cwts myrabollams, Khimjee Megjee.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—12 cases indigo, The Bombay Co ; 8 cwts fibre aloe, Climent Poole, 183 cwts olibanum, M Fuckeerbhoy ; 14 cwts ivory, M Mooraj ; 10 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co ; 8 cwts ivory, A Munjee and Co ; 12 cwts ivory, J Bhudrinath ; 5½ cwts ivory, W. and Graham and Co.
Ashdown s—125 cwts hingda, M Fuckeerbhoy ; 7 cwts turmeric, W and A Graham and Co ; 4,480 lbs rubber and 46 cwts coffee, H M Ebrahim Munga ; 132 cwts mother-of-pearlshells, N Mianee, 12 bales hides, P Edulgee Boyce.
Carthage s—4,000 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samoa s—9,999 cwts gingellyseed, 10,000 cwts mowraseed, 3,999 cwts rapeseed, and 3,999 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.
Baron Douglas s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 650 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,140 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hanxy s—200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co ; 800 cwts linseed, N Nensee and Co.
City of Wakefield s—157 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Maria Valerie s—1,500 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 220 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama s—1,202 cwts poppyseed, 1,366 cwts mowraseed, and 790 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros. ; 9 cwts copra, 691 cwts groundnutseed, H M Ebrahim Munga.
Aston Hall s—1,245 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8,000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 30.

Mckay, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bengal, I M S, on leave, from Nagpur Kitchen, Major-Genl, Ms, R A. on leave, from Kodaikanal.

DECEMBER 1.

Vanderzee, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Cawnpore. Sturt, Major, Bengal, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kohat. Baillie, Capt, Bo, 20th Infty, on leave, from Neemuch.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1893.

1. The Regiment will parade to-day (Saturday) the 2nd inst. at 4-45 p.m, at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red or Khaki uniform, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum, at 3-45 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars to-day (Saturday) the 2nd inst. as follows :—

St. Mary's School :—One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

Byculla School :—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

2. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday next the 4th instant at 6 p.m.

3. No 2619 Vol S S Miranda having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company :—No 3523 Vol G P Carter.

5. Vol J Gilder is transferred from "E" to "B" Company from this date.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade in rear of the Town Hall to-day at 4-30 p.m., for a march out all arms to be worn.

2. Recruits who have not been dismissed from the Riding School, are requested to attend therefore drill at 7 a.m. on Tuesday the 5th instant—Plain Clothes—Horses will be available for those not yet in possession of chargers.

3. Members are requested to have their helmet lines altered by the Regimental Contractors, Messrs. Joonas Tyeb and Company, as early as possible.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2st December, 1893.

1 Parade for to-day :—No 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales' Statue, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort, to continue the annual gun target practice. Dress.—Drill order without arms.

No 2 Company will parade at the foot of the Railway Bridge opposite Byculla Police Station, at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort, for 10 inch R M L Gun drill, Dress—Drill order with arms.

2. There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at the Fort Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m., on Monday next the 4th instant.

In reference to this, it is notified that the Regimental Committee consists of all officers, Sergt-Majors and Sergeants and additional Members nominated by them.

The nomination of additional Members will be part of the business of the meeting on Monday next.

3. It is notified for information that putties for issue to members of the Corps have been received and can be obtained by members on application to the Sergt Instructors at their respective Head-Quarter.

4. There will be a Corps Smoking Concert at the Fort Head-Quarters at 9 p.m., to-day.

By Order,
J J SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*).

The services of Mr G W Gayer, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept.

On being relieved by Mr A B Napier, I C S, Mr A M Brigstocke, I C S, Asst Commr, Hoshangabad, is transferred to Saugor.

On being relieved by Mr A M Brigstock, I C S, Mr E M Kiernander, Extra Asst Commr, Saugor, is transferred to Hoshangabad.

Messrs T Latham and H W Merrick, who have been appointed by H M's Secy of State to be probationers in the Indian Police Service and have been allotted to the Central Provinces, are posted to the Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad Dists respectively.

IT often happens that the foreign statesman who has any fame in England at all, has it on account of anything but his statecraft. The Prince Alfred Windischgratz, who has been asked to form a Ministry in Austria, in succession to that of Count Taafe, will (says the *Globe*) be best known in this country as the nephew of the Prince of the same name who more than a quarter of a century ago astonished the world by marrying Marie Taglioni, a niece of the renowned dancer, and herself a famous danseuse. Prince Alfred is one of the "hereditary nobles" of Austria, and he also has a similar right to sit in the Upper House of Wurtemberg. He is a middle-aged man, and is regarded as being very moderate and conciliatory in his political views.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other jewellery will be found at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

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THE Oldest and Largest TEA EMPORIUM. —New Season Kangra Valley Teas, second to none for quality, flavor, and cheapness, comprising Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, and other favourite Mixtures from General Younghusband's Celebrated Tea Garden.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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TO LET.—From about 15th Dec. to end of February, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Good House; Excellent situation. Apply "No. 900," care of this Paper.

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By Order,
C. H. A. GABB, Captain,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.

Camp of H. E. the Governor of Bombay Ahmedabad, 29th November, 1893.

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BY
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TO
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THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure: probably nine persons out of ten would define it as "a Spectacle-seller." In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of Boots, is obviously unscientific: most people prefer to be measured even for Boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the eye!

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for testing the sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select Glasses themselves at hazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.......................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 1.

A LARGE business, much above the average for the time of year, has continued to be done in Manchester goods at fully previous rates; but in Exports, the partial improvement in demand, which we noticed in our last report, has meantime disappeared, and Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds have latterly all become quiet markets, with transactions upon a small scale. Weakened by the competition of Silver with Indian Council drawings, and with Money more than sufficiently abundant to meet present meagre requirements for the export trade, rates of Exchange, losing their late steadiness, have again receded and close this evening 3-32d. lower, both for Bank and Private Paper than they ruled a week ago. Government Paper is 1-16 per cent. higher in Fours. Freights close weak for December-January shipment, with but little enquiry; and though there has been a better demand for forward loading this week, this has only been at lower rates.

MONEY.—The contrasting positions of the Import and Export branches of our trade, on which we commented a week ago, were unaltered during the greater part of the period covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday; and the figures given therein showed a falling off in the trade demand for Money, only less, by about a lakh and a half, than was disclosed by the previous Return. The addition to Private Deposits had been some four lakhs less than in the week preceding; but the decrease in Loans and Bills Discounted, especially the latter, had been greater, the total diminution in trade requirements being represented by 46¼ lakhs, the difference between this amount and 45¾ lakhs by which the Cash Balance had increased being accounted for by larger balances with other Banks, less Government Securities realized; while an addition of some 3¼ lakhs to Public Deposits at the Bank's head office had been more than counterbalanced by a Decrease at the branches. The partial activity which prevailed in export business towards the close of last week has not been sustained, and we may possibly now have to await the turn of the year before much increased financial requirements are felt in that direction. No change has been made in rates this week, and the minimum remains at 4 per cent.

Money on the other side of India would also appear to be plentiful, the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta having increased by a crore in a week; and that Bank's minimum rate was yesterday reduced to 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail day with a firm feeling at 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 3 7-32 to ¼d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3⅛d. for Demand, a fair amount of Merchants' Bills coming out for future delivery; and for Bank remittance, ready rates were done far into 1894, though 1s. 3⅛d. Telegraphic was again offering for January-April transfer, without attracting any buyers. On Monday morning rates were quoted at 1s. 3 7-32 to ¼d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3⅛d. for Demand, and a fair amount of ready and December Telegraphic was done at 1s. 3⅛d.; also for the first few months of next year, and at 1s. 3 7-32d. later on. For three months sight Credits, a few were placed at 1s. 3 7-16d. for January-April delivery, and later in the day 1s. 3 13-32d. for December, was practicable, and was done. A good amount of *Silver* sales were also reported for December shipment, laying down cheaper funds here than can be had through the medium of Council drawings. The market opened with a quiet feeling on Tuesday at 1s. 3 7-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3⅛d. Demand for Bank remittance, November-December, and at 1s. 3⅛d. for Telegraphic and Demand for January-March, for which a fair amount was taken; and for three months' sight Credits, the rate was 1s. 3 13-32d. for December-January delivery, and possibly later, but there was little offering in any position. On Wednesday the market opened quiet again at 1s. 3-13-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 3-7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and Merchants' Bills, again being scarce 1s. 3⅜d. for December delivery was done before long, and became the current rate in that position. though paper into February, for the same rate, was refused. Bank remittance, as usual in a dull market, was again enquired for, and rates closed weaker yesterday at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 3/8d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of Demand having been taken by the Bazaar, at 1s. 3 3-16d. and for next year, 1s. 3 7-32d. for Telegraphic was wanted for transfer late on in the year, but 1s. 3-16d., was the best rate available. Later, Calcutta rates coming somewhat weaker, this market became slightly easier again. To-day the market has been weaker again, opening at 1s. 3 5-32d. and 1s. 3 3-16d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and at 1s. 3 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits, Bank remittance being taken at the above quotations, and a few Credits being placed at 1s. 3 11-32d. Before the close, however, 1s. 3 5-16d., was done for Credits, and Bank remittance receded, in sympathy, to 1s. 3⅛d. for Telegraphic and Demand. The scramble for Silver is meantime going on briskly again, the total amount of sales of this metal being estimated at about £350,000 during the week, or close upon 56 lakhs of rupees, being 6 lakhs in excess of the amount of Council drafts advertised for sale by Government, against 10 lakhs sold by the Government themselves during the same period, and the market closed weak and demoralized as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	....	1s. 3 5-32d.
Do. Telegraphic	....	1s. 3⅛d.
Do. 3 months' sight	....	1s. 3 7-32d.
Do. 4 do.	....	1s. 3¼d.
Do. 6 do.	....	1s. 3 5-16d.
Credits 3 do.	....	1s. 3 5-16d.
Do. 6 do.	....	1s. 3 7-16d.
Documents 3 months' sight	....	1s. 3 11-32d.
Do. 6 do.	....	1s. 3 15-32d.
Francs 3 months' sight	....	161
Do. 6 do.	....	162

The above figures point out but too clearly that until the Government, or those responsible for its financial department take measures to put a stop to outside influences interfering with the sale of Council drafts, there will be difficulty in their disposing of the latter.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened last Saturday at ⅛ per cent. advance on the previous evening's closing quotations for Fours, say at 105⅛ for cash; 105 1-16 for the coming settlement, and 104⅞ for the early January account, and though the market was dull throughout the day, these rates were maintained to the end. For the new 3½ per Cents, 98¾ was quoted. On Monday the market was steady, not to say firm, at a partial decline of 1-16 per cent. from Saturday evening's rates for Fours, and closing without further movement at 105 1-16 for cash and the settlement; and 104⅞ for the January account, 98¾ was still named for the new 3½ per cent. Loan. The feeling was firm throughout the day on Tuesday at the previous evening's rates for Fours, the market closing on the same level both for Fours and for the new 3½ per Cents. The market opened on Wednesday at an advance of 1/8 per cent. on the previous evening's rates for Fours; but this was soon lost, and quotations settled down to 105 for Money and Settlement, and 104⅞ for the January account; 98¾ remaining the price for the new 3½ per cent. Loan. Yesterday having been the monthly settling day for Fours, a large business was done at rates ranging from 105 to 105⅛ for Money, and at 104⅞ to ⅞ for the 5th January account. Towards the close there were many sellers for Account at 104⅞; and rates left off at 105 1-16 and 104 13-16 for Money and Account, respectively. The price of 3½ per Cents receded to 98½. To-day the market has been dull throughout, but without much change in rates, closing quotations this evening being 105 1-16 for Money, and 104¾ for the early January account. The new 3½ per cent. Loan closes at 98⅝.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is one per cent. lower, at 118. Port Trust Bonds are 1¼ per cent. lower, at 102¼.

SHARES.—On some days during the past week this market has been lifeless; but in others some business has been reported, chiefly in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip; and in prices of the former an advance has been established in a number of cases. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening we note an advance of Rs. 65 per share in Lord Reay Mill Shares; of Rs. 25 in Mahalakshmi; of Rs. 20 in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 17½ in Madras United; of Rs. 15 each in City of Bombay, Coorla, and Jevraz Balloo; of Rs. 10 each in Morarji Gokuldas, Soonderdas, Imperial David, and Central India; of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Connaught, Indian Manufacturing, and Khatao Mackunji; and Rs. 2½ in Southern Mahratta. Empress, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 20; and Sun and Brittania Rs. 10 each. In Press shares Albert of Karachi, English, and Volkart have advanced Rs. 5 each; Mercantile are Rs. 2½ lower. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 75 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 20 in the other; Deccan Paper have advanced Rs. 8; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher; Badam Pile, and Phillips and Co. are Rs. 2 higher; Kemp and Co. have declined Rs. 2; and Thacker and Co. Rs. 7 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A large business has again been done in staple *Grey Goods*, prices of which have been steadily maintained. Up-country buyers have again operated freely, and dealers, influenced by the fall in Cotton in the governing markets for that staple, have been willing to meet them on previous terms. A good business has also transpired in *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Good*, prices of which have been well maintained. There has again been a good demand for *Locally-made Goods*, and rates have continued to rule in sellers favour. The scarcity of narrow widths continues. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar for the week have again been about 7,000 packages; and of *Local* some 3 500 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been quiet, with only a moderate business passing; but prices are all unchanged. During the week ending last Monday about 5,000 bales of *Bombay Spinnings* changed hands at Hongkong and Shanghai, with exchange on Bombay at Rs. 184½ per 100 dollars. Sellers here have operated freely at current rates; but China buyers have, for the last few days, only shown less disposition to enter into new business. The sales for the week are estimated at 8,000 bales; and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule As.	4¼ to	4 5/8	per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„ „	4 5-8 „	4¾	„
„ ...	... „ 10s	„ „	4 7-8 „	5	„
„ ...	... „ 12s	„ „	5 „	5 1-16	„
„ ...	... „ 16s	„ „	5 3-8 „	5 5/8	„
„ ...	... „ 20s	„ „	5 7/8 „	6¼	„
„ ...	... „ 24s	„ „	6¼ „	6¾	„
„ ...	... „ 30s	„ „	6½ „	7	„
„ ...	... „ 40s	„ „	8		

METALS.—Only a small business has been done in *Copper* this week, and prices have declined 4 as. per cwt. in a quiet market. *Yellow Metal* is steady, and has been taken to a moderate extent on the basis of previous rates. *Iron* is also steady and unchanged in value, a moderate business having been reported.

COAL.—The market for this mineral is strong at the enhanced rates. Large sales of December-January shipments of Powell's Duffryn have been made this week at from Rs. 17¾ to Rs. 18 3/8 per ton; while November shipment of Powell's has been selling at Rs. 20; and Davison's at Rs. 18 per ton. An entire cargo of December shipment Powell's has been sold to-day at Rs. 20 per ton. We quote alongside—

Welsh Hartley............	Rs.	nil	
West Do.	„ 18¼	per ton.	
Australian	„ 18¼	„	(in bunder)
Powell's Duffryn	„ 20	„	

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been a quiet and latterly, a steady market throughout the week, with but little doing by exporters, and that chiefly in arrival contracts for the new crop, purchases by the Mills having been upon a very moderate scale and mainly in old stuff from stock. Prices gave way slightly at the close of last week, but they have since been generally maintained. Transactions by exporters sum up about 2,500 bales, chiefly contracts for new Bhownugger, for April and May delivery, and ready new Bengals, and Oomra descriptions; while local spinners have taken some 5,500 bales of old Oomra Kinds, Dhollera, Bhownugger, Compta, and Dharwar, and a little ready new Bengal and Oomrawattee. The market closed this evening steady in tone, with prices of new Cotton Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower than they were a week ago; but old unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the week have been 13,470 bales, against 11,230 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 15,900 bales in the corresponding week last year; the receipts of new Cotton to date being 5,500 bales more than at the same time last year.

With the exception of a few cents at Wudwan and Veerumgaum, in the Dhollera circle, and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, no further rain in the Cotton-growing districts of the Mofussil was reported by the official telegrams received on Monday morning, and, generally, the weather had become bright and seasonable again over the whole of the Cotton area. It still cloudy, however, in futures of the Dhollera circle, and at Dhollera itself, where the plants were shedding bolls, the appearance of the crop was rather unfavourable; but beyond this, and the expectation of black leaf in early arrivals in some parts of the Oomrawattee circle, no complaints of damage by the recent rainfall were made; while at Hubli the plants could scarcely have looked better than they did when the telegram was sent off.

The return of fine weather over the Cotton area, which was reported by Monday's telegrams, was confirmed by the messages received yesterday morning, which advised no further rainfall in any district, but bright and seasonable weather throughout; and at Broach, where the plants were in flower and showing balls, the change was expected to improve the Cotton yield slightly.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via canal without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.—C. & F. Per lb.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	180—3 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	168—3 9-32d.
Do. Good	„	158—3 1-8d.
Dhollera Fine	„	198—3 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	190—3 23-32d.
Do. Good	„	180—3 17-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	„	170—3 5-16d.
Oomrawuttee „	„	187—3 21-32d.
Belatee, Fine	„	188—3 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	178—3½d.
S G Dharwar Good	„	182—3 9-16d.
Westerns „	„	176—3 7-16d.
New—		
Bengal Fine (January)	„	192—3¾d.
Do. F. G. „	„	173—3 13-32d.
Do. Good „	„	163—3 7-32d.
Khandeish F G „	„	183—3 19-32d.
Broach Fine (March)	„	225—4 3-8d.
Do. Good „	„	221—4 5-16d.

The arrivals of new crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Bengals..........................	17,500	10,000
Berar..............................	7,200	5,600
Khandeish........................	12,500	16,000
Hinganghat.......................	300	400
	37,500	32,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the week	16,941	20,500	7,970
From 1st Jan. to 30th November.	1,620,617	1,678,712	1,879,190
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	16,796	9,023	9 3
From 1st Jan. to 30th November.	815,839	915,715	1,013,888
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	750	6,243	1,335
From 1st Jan. to 30th November.	155,630	159,576	153,466

WHEAT.—There has been no improvement in the demand for this staple from shippers during the past week, and the tone of the market has been quiet throughout, with business upon the previous small scale, and prices as before. We quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent......	Rs. 3	15	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 3	14	0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi............	„ 3	14	0	„
Red Delhi	„ 3	11	0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4	2	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3	12	0	„
Hard Red	„ 3	9	0	„

SEEDS were taken to a moderate extent by exporters during the greater part of the week in a steady market, the price of *Linseed* advancing slightly; but latterly the feeling has become quiet, and only a small business has been done. We quote this evening:—

Linseed........................	Rs. 7-11-0 to 7-13-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat...	„ 6-10-0 to 6-12-0 „
Do. do. Cawnpore.	„ 6-4-0 to 6-7-0 „
Do. Red do. ...	„ 6-0-0 to 6-2-0 „
Gingelly, White	„ 41-0-0 to 41-8-0 per cndy
Do. Mixed	„ 39-0-0 to 40-0-0 „

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the Week......	104,983	136,574	393,110
do. from 1st Jan. to 30th November ...	6,387,703	9,879,556	14,405,964
Linseed for the Week ...	46,309	46,181	47,538
do. from 1st Jan. to 30th November ...	4,178,882	3,765,118	4,673,866
Rapeseed for the Week...	6,805	33,779	8,730
do. from 1st Jan. to 30th November ...	4,226,646	1,768,994	1,430,486
Gingellyseed for the Week	86,061	77,052	37,120
do. from 1st Jan. to 30th November......	1,353,843	1,183,902	1,109,728

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891 cwts
Wheat for the Week......	49,626	......	167,854
do. from 1st Jan. to 30th November ...	4,773,544	9,011,679	12,392,432
Linseed for the Week ...	47,793	7,998	16,120
do. from 1st Jan. to 30th November ...	4,056,708	3,565,933	4,534,891
Rapeseed for the Week...	120,880	18,949	1,015
do. from 1st Jan. to 30th November ...	4,090,898	1,604,917	1,417,976
Gingellyseed for the week.	43,037	8,652	17,011
do. from 1st Jan. to 30th November ...	1,305,033	1,055,665	1,075,964

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

CRAWFORD—November 24, suddenly, James A. Crawford of Northfield, Annan N B, Bengal C S, late Collector of Customs, Calcutta. (By telegram).

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TARKHADKAR—December 1, at 5-45 p.m., at her residence, Girgaum, Krishnabai, widow of the late Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang, aged 73, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—November 19, at Mian Mir, the wife of Captain R F Aderson, I S C, of a daughter (still-born).

BETHAM—November 16, at Bisrampur, C P, the wife of J A Betham, of a daughter.

SMALLER—November 28, at the Lying-in-Hospital, Madras, the wife of Mr G E Smaller, of the Madras Harbour Works, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1893.

THE fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced before Mr. Justice Bayley, on Tuesday, November 21, and the time of the Court has so far been exclusively occupied in the trial of prisoners charged with offences in connection with the memorable riots of August last. Of the twenty cases for trial when the Court opened sixteen, which had been committed by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, were connected with offences committed during the riots, the total number of prisoners implicated in the riots being eighty-seven. There were eight cases in which forty-four prisoners were charged with murder, and with rioting, dishonestly receiving stolen property, damaging and defiling places of worship, dacoity, and the like. There were four cases of dacoity; one of mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house; one of damaging and defiling a place of worship; two of dacoity and receiving stolen property; one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. An analysis of the cases so far as they have at present proceeded will be of interest to those who have not been able to follow the reports as they appeared from day to day. The first case was that against Natha Chaidee and five other Mahomedans. The first two prisoners were charged with setting fire to the Municipal milch cattle stables, situated on the Haines Road, near the Byculla railway bridge, on the afternoon of Friday, the 11th August, and, together with the other four prisoners, with assaulting, or threatening to assault, or obstruct, two native policemen while they, in the discharge of their duty, were trying to suppress a riot at Agripada. The prisoners were undefended at the beginning of the trial, but afterwards Mr. Robertson appeared for them. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown in this and the subsequent cases, with the exception of the one last heard. Evidence was called to prove an *alibi* on behalf of the last three accused. The jury unanimously convicted all the prisoners. The first two prisoners were sentenced to transportation for life, and the other four to rigorous imprisonment for three years each. In the second case Mahomed Dawood and sixteen other Pathan Mahomedans were charged with dacoity, committed on the 11th August. One of them, Ibrahim Shaik Ahmed, was also charged with receiving stolen property, a quantity of copper-pots, knowing that it was property stolen in the commission of a dacoity. Mr. Jardine appeared for the defence. Evidence was adduced by the prosecution to connect the prisoners with the raid on a pawn-broker's shop, kept by one Mottee Lowjee. Several of their number at the time of their arrest were found in possession of his property, consisting of jewellery, fancy caps, brass pots, clothing, musical instruments, and other articles. Huge stones with which the shutters of the shop were battered down were produced in Court, as well as a considerable quantity of the property that had been recovered by the police including a parcel of miscellaneous silver ornaments, which were found secreted on the roof of an adjoining house inhabited by one of the prisoners, the jewellery being worth between Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 1,500. Mottee could not recognise all the brass pots recovered as they had no writing on them, but as he was the only shop-keeper in Nagpada who had lost brass pots, he believed all those recovered were his property, as over one hundred maunds weight had been stolen from his premises. No evidence was called for the defence, but Mr. Jardine urged that the case for the prosecution was very inconclusive. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the first fifteen prisoners. These were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years each. The jury found the sixteenth prisoner guilty by a majority of six to three; and his Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years. The last prisoner was found not guilty by a majority of seven to two and was acquitted of that charge.

Cassam Hassam and ten other Mahomedans, the last of whom was acquitted in the above case, were charged with committing dacoity near the County Jail on the 11th August. Mr. Robertson defended the prisoners. Evidence for the prosecution was adduced to show that the prisoner broke open and stole a number of valuable articles from the shop of a Marwaree, named Goolba Oomar, near the County Jail. The majority of them were Pathans, and it was charged against them that at about 7 p.m., on the 11th August, they, together with some twenty-five other Mahomedans, attacked the complainant's shop, and cleared it of its contents, which were valued at about Rs. 5,000, of which only Rs. 200 had been recovered. The attack was made with sticks and stones. The eighth prisoner, who was armed with a knife, threatened to kill the Marwaree unless he opened the shop. A cry was raised, and on the police coming up, the majority of the rioters made off with the plunder. The eighth prisoner led the attack. The first three prisoners were arrested on the premises, the others being taken up in the interval between the 11th August and the 1st September. For the defence it was argued that the evidence against the accused was very slight. It was contended that the complainant could not have seen distinctly enough, on the evening of the 11th August, to enable him to identify any of the accused. Three witnesses were called for the defence—the landlord of the premises occupied by the complainant, Mr. John Campbell, Civil Engineer, who made a plan of the premises, and Mr. Grennan, stevedore, who gave the eighth accused a good character. The jury, after a consultation of about an hour, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against six, and a verdict of guilty against two others, by a majority of six to three; a verdict of not guilty for one, by a majority of six to three, and a unanimous verdict of acquittal for two. His Lordship, agreeing with the verdict, ordered number three prisoner to be discharged. With regard to the remaining eight, he sentenced each of them to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Jusub Mahomed, a one-eyed Arab, was charged with having, on the 11th August, committed dacoity by breaking into and looting the shops of Narayen Raghoo, a Hindu liquor-shop-keeper, at Khoja Street, and of a Marwaree, named Natha Ooma, at Duncan Road, and with robbery in having forcibly taken four gold ear-rings, the property of Natha Ooma. The prisoner, who was undefended, was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

Atmaram Annajee and eight other Hindus were charged with having, on the 12th August, committed the offences of dacoity, rioting armed with deadly weapons, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to three persons at Worli. Mr Kirkpatrick was retained for the defence. The case for the prosecution went to show that the last prisoner, Arjoon Ramjee, was the leader of the rioters, and carried a flag in his hands as he led them to the commission of the offence. The occurrences took place on the morning of the 12th August, the second day of the riots. A large crowd of Hindus, armed with sticks and carrying flags, came from Parel to Worli, and when they got near the Love Grove pumping station, attacked a shop of a Mahomedan, named Shaik Ali. At the time the Hindu rioters rushed the premises Shaik Ali's father and wife were in the shop. They quickly removed their goods into an inner part and shut themselves up in a room. The door was broken open and the family beaten with sticks. The old man, Shaik Meer, was badly hurt on the head and found lying unconscious on the ground in a pool of blood. A woman, named Jorabai, residing in another room of the chawl, was also struck, after which she proceeded along a pathway near the sea-shore to Jungli Peer, whither the rioters went and did certain things which will form the subject of enquiry in another case. Property of the value of about Rs. 1,300 was carried off by the rioters, and various articles of value were taken away from other rooms in the chawl. Some of the property was recovered. The prisoners were arrested between the 12th August and the 27th September. On behalf of the defendants evidence was called to prove an *alibi*. Two of the prisoners were acquitted, but the other seven were found guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years each. Marotee Luxman, and two other Hindus, were charged with the offence of dacoity, committed at Kala Chowkey Road, Chinchpoogly, on the 12th August. Mr. Sanders Slater prosecuted, and Mr. Kirkpatrick defended them. Three witnesses stated that on the morning of the 12th August, a crowd of Hindus numbering several hundreds, led by the first two prisoners, came on to the Kala Chowkey Road. The rioters were making a great noise, and on coming near the complainant's shop, they broke it open, and looted the contents. One or two Hindus to'd the prisoners not to break the shop open, when they were asked derisively: "Are you born of a Mahomedan?" The first two prisoners were seen entering the shop, followed by a portion of the crowd, who carried away different articles that came to their hands. The mob drank all the soda-water in the shop. The third prisoner took away an argand lamp, which was afterwards found hidden in a drain near the second prisoner's residence. For the defence evidence was called to prove an *alibi*, and the prisoners were acquitted. An unfounded rumour, that the accused were found guilty and sentenced to death created extraordinary excitement in the Native Town, and apparently contributed to the ferment yesterday, which rendered it expedient to make preparations to suppress any attempt to disturb the public peace.

THE great number of the cases and the somewhat monotonous similarity of the charges, prevented the European public from following the proceedings with the attention which is sometimes given to trials of less importance, The Native public have, however, followed every incident with eager interest. Neither Hindus nor Mahomedans are inclined to accept as complete or conclusive the theory of the prosecution that the prisoners placed on their trial for dacoity and proved guilty of the acts laid to their charge, were in fact as well as in law dacoits and neither more nor less. In the popular view the men arraigned in the dock were not criminals of the baser type usually tried at the Criminal Sessions. The commonalty regard them as men who were led into conflict with their fellow-citizens and the law in the belief that they were defending their religion from insult and their temples or mosques from outrage. The police do not allege that they were men of bad repute or had previous conviction standing against them. Under these circumstances Native opinion was not at all prepared for the severity of the sentences following conviction. The fact that in nearly every instance the men sentenced to five, seven, or ten years' rigorous imprisonment were not a whit more guilty than hundreds of others who had not the misfortune to be the first the police laid hands on in a crowd of many hundreds, has given rise to a feeling which, however mistaken, is not altogether unnatural, that the sentences have been indiscriminately severe. It is very undesirable that such an impression should prevail, but that it exists very generally amongst Hindus and Mahomedans alike it is useless to deny. There is much bitterness of feeling, and an unhappy recrudescence of the angry passions which it was hoped had been allayed by the disinterested efforts of men of influence to effect a reconciliation between the estranged sects. Yesterday, the troops were kept in barracks, and the police authorities took precautions against a renewal of the riots. The lesson intended to be conveyed by the heavy sentences passed on successive batches of prisoners has been missed. It has been the practice in the United Kingdom to pass exemplary sentences on offenders charged with disturbing the public peace. The justification usually urged for that course is that heavy sentences strike a wholesome terror into the breasts of ill-doers and prevent a repetition of offences which entail signal punishment. When this explanation is—as in England it almost invariably is—supplemented by the declaration that when the purpose in view has been attained, and there is no longer any prospect or probability of the law being set at defiance, the Government will exercise the prerogative of clemency, and abridge the long terms of penal servitude which the prisoners have been sentenced to undergo, public opinion takes a sensible view of the case. It is recognised the courts, whose special duty it is to enforce the law so that the Queen's peace may not be broken, cannot well act otherwise. The prerogative of pardon is the attribute of the Crown. For good and sufficient reasons it is not entrusted to the judge on the bench. It is well that this aspect of the matter should not be lost sight of. It is the duty of the Criminal Court to pass sentences; if need be heavy and exemplary sentences; it is the prerogative of the executive to temper justice with mercy when happier circumstances render such a course permissible.

THE Opium Commission, under the presidency of Lord Brassey, has taken a great deal of evidence in Calcutta where the sittings have now come to an end. The Commission will wind up its labours in Bombay in February and will then proceed to Mahableshwar to write the report. The medical evidence hitherto taken shows that the assertions so confidently made, that the use of opium is destructive to the morals, health, and the life of those who indulge in it, and that whoever partakes of the drug in moderation becomes inevitably a besotted victim of the habit, have no foundation in fact. The use of the drug is very general, and the abuse of it exceptional. It is valued by the population generally as a prophylactic against fever and rheumatism. Sir David Barbour has shown that there is no practical means of replacing the revenue derived from opium, and there is no hope of effecting retrenchments in the military expenditure, which may indeed at any moment be largely increased. Sir David came to India with a strong prejudice against the use of opium derived from the accounts given at Home of its effects on the health and morals of the population, but, after thirty years' experience of India, he was able to say that no cases of excess had come under his personal observation, and those of which he had heard were few and far between. The same cannot be said unfortunately of excess in the use of intoxicating liquors. The Honorable David Lyall, member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, informed the Committee that his long experience of Eastern Bengal had shown him that a moderate use of opium for the Natives was beneficial in that malarious country. It is used to keep off fever, especially by the Mahomedans, to whom spirits are interdicted. If opium were prohibited the Mahomedans would be either driven to taking spirits, against the precepts of their religion, or ganja, which is very injurious. The dissatisfaction, said Mr. Lyall, would be enormous, and fanned as it would be by professional agitators the presence of more British troops in India would become necessary. The Sikhs and Gurkhas are regular opium consumers. Dr. Maynard in his evidence stated that the Punjabi troops are opium-eaters and do not suffer any ill-effects from its use. Opium is served out to them on active service though not in cantonments, where they can obtain their own supply.

THE Royal Commission will divide in the course of the present month, one moiety proceeding to Burma to take evidence in that province; the other will visit Hyderabad, the first Native State to be so honored. Lord Brassey, Mr. H J Wilson, and other members of the Commission will take evidence in the Nizam's capital. His Highness' Government has responded to the request of the Commissioners to depute an official to give evidence. The Resident was also requested to facilitate the labours of the Commission by placing evidence before them. His Highness' Government and the Resident have, by common consent, deputed Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Inspector-General of Revenue, for the purpose. Mr. Dunlop is familiar with the subject by reason of his long connection, first, with the administration of the Berars, and subsequently, with the Revenue system of Hyderabad. He was cognisant of the negotiations which eventuated in 1878 in an agreement between the Government of India and the Nizam's State to prohibit the extensive cultivation of the poppy which formerly prevailed in the Nizam's Dominions. The State receives as an equivalent a duty levied by the Government of India on opium imported from Malwa for consumption in Hyderabad. One of the effects of this change was a considerable enhancement of the price of opium to the consumer; and, another, the increase of the revenue derived from opium by the State. The Nizam's Government will be entitled under the Treaty to permit the resumption of the cultivation of the poppy for the manufacture of opium in the Nizam's Dominion if the present arrangement be abrogated. There can be no question of prohibiting the use of opium by the population of Hyderabad, for any attempt to do so will infallibly produce grave discontent. Many natives of Hyderabad will give evidence before the Commission. The sittings of that body will be held if possible in some public hall, where the proceedings may be followed by the public at large. The question is asked in Hyderabad why there should be a thought of the suppression of the use of opium which everyone regards as useful and which is seldom harmful, while no endeavour is made to put a stop to the use of alcoholic liquor, which is a growing and a serious evil, and is, moreover, contrary to the tenets of the Mahomedan religion.

ONE more of the riot cases was disposed of at the Bombay Criminal Sessions before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury yesterday. The case was connected with the looting of a soda-water shop, kept by a Mahomedan, named Shaik Hamid Shaik Mahomed, on the Kalla Chowkey Road, Chinchpoogly, by Marotee Luxmon and two other Hindus who were charged with the offence of dacoity. On the morning of the 12th August last, the second day of the riots, a large crowd of Hindus, led by the prisoners, and armed with sticks, rushed up the Kalla Chowkey Road; and although told by some Hindus to desist from doing so, broke open the shop and made away with all the contents. The owner of the shop had closed it on the evening of the 11th August, the first day of the riots, and did not go to it again until the 15th August, when he saw that it had been completely wrecked and looted. The jury, upon the evidence, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were acquitted and discharged.

THE P. and O, Company's s. s. Shannon, extra steamer from England, is expected to arrive about 5 p.m. on Sunday. If the vessel can catch the tide she will proceed direct into the docks, otherwise passengers and baggage will be landed at the Victoria Dock wall.

A CASE of abduction, tried at the Hoogly Criminal Sessions, last week, resulted, after a hearing extending over four days, in one of the most extraordinary verdicts ever delivered in a Court of Justice, writes the *Indian Daily News*. The jury found that the accused were guilty, but there was not sufficient evidence to incriminate them. This beats the traditional verdict of "not guilty, but don't do it again." Read between the lines, however, there is a certain amount of reason in it. The jury probably meant that though they believed the defendants to be guilty, they did not consider that there was evidence enough for a conviction. In that case their only mistake was in not suppressing their belief; but this is venial compared with the error into which jurymen generally fall, of confounding their private belief in the guilt of the defendant with proof of it. The Judge, of course, took the verdict as one of "not guilty."

IN her recent book on bear shooting in Kulu, Mrs. Tyacke mentions that sheep are almost solely used for transport over the passes between Ladakh and Yarkand. They carry bags of about 25lb. weight, and feed on the scanty herbage and brushwood of that inhospitable region. In this connection we might point out that the Ladakh route and other Himalayan passes as those in Bhutan are exactly localities where the llama or lama (the South American animal, not the Thibetan priest) might be acclimatized with every prospect of success. The llama, besides being as hardy and surefooted as a sheep, and eminently able to forage for itself in most unpromising places, is strong enough to carry a load of a cwt. some twelve miles a day. It is easily reared and kept, and its wool has a certain value for coarse materials. In short it is one of the class of animals to which we have drawn attention on several occasions that might be usefully employed for transport and other purposes in India. Another animal, says the Lahore paper that would repay a little attention from the Government of India in the Military Department—especially as the facilities of transport beyond our frontier at the disposal of the Russians have been shown to be so great is the hardy Bactrian two humped camel of Central Asia, especially the Kirghiz variety that worked in deep snow, both for load and draught purposes.

AT the Calcutta Small Cause Court, on Thursday, the case of Mrs. Cook, proprietress of the Adelphi Hotel, against Captain Galt, of Halewood, came up for final disposal. Mrs. Cook had brought out from England Miss Minnie Annette Rice, under an agreement to serve at her hotel as barmaid for a period of twelve months certain, on a salary that had been agreed upon, and one of the conditions of the agreement was that in case of any breach on the part of Miss Rice or in the event of her marrying during the currency of the twelve months, she should pay Mrs. Cook the sum of Rs. 1,000. Miss Rice entered upon her duties on the 5th of July last, and on the 19th of September left the service of the hotel having informed the plaintiff by letter that she intended marrying the defendant. Plaintiff had expended a sum of Rs. 500 for passage-money for Miss Rice, and in the present suit she sought to recover that sum and a further sum Rs. 500, total Rs. 1,000, by way of damages from the defendant, Captain Galt, charging him with wilfully and maliciously enticing away and inducing Miss Rice to leave her service, and thereby commiting a breach of her agreement. On the case being called on, Mr. Sparkes, for the plaintiff, said that he was happy to inform the Court that the matter had been settled; the defendant had paid Rs. 530, and plaintiff had no furthhr claim against him.

IN a report on the trade of the Somali Coast for the year ended 31st March last, Mr. Sealy, the British Consul at Aden, remarks that though several circumstances adversely affected the trade, such as cholera, Abyssinian raids on the Ogaden, and the effects of the previous years's famine, there was nevertheless an increase of business. The value of the imports at Berbera and Bulhar is returned as £218,145 for 1892-93, as against £161,112 for 1891-92, and the value of the exports as £182,139, as against £119,553. The trade of Zaila, on the other hand, was contracted, the imports for 1892-93 being valued at £94,680 and the exports at £132,145, as against £101,598 and £151,721, respectively, in 1891-92. A noteworthy feature of the whole trade was a large increase in the imports of American grey shirtings, for which the Somalis are manifesting a preference on account of the more weighty and durable character of the cloth.

FOR youth, the last refinement in hat brims, and the "new colour," as the shop fronts have it, in ties middle age is wont for the most part to go in sober and unoticeable apparel. But says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "middle-aged man" who sought a magistrate's advice in London the other day is, or was, an exception. He was clad "in a tunic and trousers many sizes too large for him, and tied round the waist with a piece of string. The material was canvas, apparently painted over with reddish-brown ochre." Thus gaily and tropically attired he had faced a dull and unsympathetic world since leaving the casual ward, and complained that he could get no work. The magistrate advised him to ask the casual ward for a different suit of clothes, and the applicant, to whom this ingenious advice had not apparently occurred, went his way. Mr. Bumble's first appearance in his new *role* of popular entertainer impresses us agreeably; an army of casuals in variously-coloured canvas tunics perambulating London is a picturesque idea.

THERE is a grave difference just now among the "Palmists"—as appears in their official organ. It is all about a certain—or rather it would appear an uncertain—line upon the palm of the hand, known to the initiated as "the marriage line." One high authority, who is known as "Cheiro," has positively affirmed that when the marriage line curves upwards the possessor is not likely to marry at any time; but there are palmists who have found many persons with the marriage line turning upwards, and who yet are married and very happy. As to the editor of the "Palmist," he appears to be chiefly anxious to keep out of the fray, while asking permission to point out that the transverse line "on the percussion of Mercury," which is taken by Cheiro and many other palmists as the marriage line, is not so considered by the Chirological Society. "Our teaching," he adds, "is that these lines are signs of attachment, as there is scarcely a hand ever seen without at least one, in the hands of either married or unmarried people."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Employers' Liability Bill has been read a second time in the Lords.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

M. Spuller has failed to form a Cabinet and President Carnot has, therefore, induced M. Casimir Perier to form one.

AN IMPORTANT BANK IN DIFFICULTIES.

ROME, Nov. 30.

An important Italian Bank the "Credito Mobiliare" with a capital of three millions sterling is seeking "moratorium" (*i.e.*, deferring of payments), owing to a run on the Bank by the depositors.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Dec. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the outward English mails of the 24th ult., left here, at 1 a.m., to-day, for Bombay.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 1.

At the distribution of prizes His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said that the meeting just concluded opened a new phase in the musketry history of the Bombay Army, as the new Lee Metford Rifle appears in British soldiers' hand for the first time. The re-armament of the Bombay Army was a matter of great interest to soldiers. That a few words from him would not be out of place. Before the new weapon was finally accepted by the Government at Home, exhaustive trials were carried out before either the weapon of powder or equipment of any kind is finally accepted by the officers specially [illegible]ed for two years. He himself was one of the superintendents of experiments under the War Office. They might take his word that before the rifle with which the British Army was armed was issued from the trials to which it was subjected, it was the very best science could produce. The best authorities in England agreed that the Lee-Metford as the most powerful Military Rifle in the world. The detractors of the weapon were chiefly disappointed. The inventors whose weapons had been rejected said that it was so complicated that it can never be a practicable weapon to use in these days of keen competition. All new inventions are complicated. The British soldier himself was not now a rough creature he was when the old Smoothbore Musket was his only weapon which shot accurately up to a hundred yards, and in battle used as much as a club than as a gun. The British soldier will adapt himself to the altered state of things. The gunners told him the same thing about their twelve-pounder gun, but now they had got accustomed to it, nothing was heard about complications. We are told the Lee-Metford won't shoot well at long ranges, because the bullet is so light, nor at short ranges, because the barrel was not heavy enough. The General told his hearers not to take notice of these fables. He was sure that if they held the rifle straight it would shoot better than any of its predecessors. The new rifles took a great deal of learning, and until they became thoroughly accustomed to it the best results could not be expected. It had more than held its own at this meeting against Martini. Although great superiority had not been shown he was quite satisfied with the first season especially when they remembered that they were not using the ammunition for which the rifle was sighted. This was the nearest approach to the genuine complaint he had heard, and it arose because Government were anxious to give the Army the new rifle, and as cordite being not then finally accepted as the best explosive, so a certain amount of black powder cartridges were ordered which had to be used up. Comparing this with the former meetings General Nairne regretted the falling off in the entries of both British, and Native Regt. and he could only express his hope that next year at the Sisters ranges he would be able to announce a better state of things. He knew if he said the Bombay Army is taking less interest in shooting they would indignantly deny it, yet what better reason could he give. He quoted various reasons given why the attendance was so small, and said these meetings had been one of the chief causes of improvement in shooting by the emulation they fostered among the battalions corps. Excluding Aden three out of the eight British regiments had not entered for any team matches. Objections about expense need not be urged, for they had been saved the expense of local meetings, whilst lead funds which Sir George Greaves found are almost bankrupt owing to lead being stolen from the butts. The shooting generally had improved in both British and Native Regiment on the last year. Prizes have been more equally distributed amongst the regiments. In conclusion the Commander-in-Chief thanked Captain Beckham, Major Bellers, Major Tallents, and Major Rosseter for their exertions in making the meet a success.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

8th Bombay Infantry—Surgeon-Captain Basu to officiate in Medical charge during the absence of Surgeon-Captain Sarkies, on furlough.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Jackson is transferred from general duty, Poona District, to Sind District.

On vacating the appointment of Adjutant, 1st Battalion B. B. C. I. R. Volunteers, Captain Harrison, East Yorkshire Regiment, is temporarily attached to the 1st North Lancashire Regiment, at Bombay.

The following posting order from the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards, has been issued:—

Captain Cahusac is directed to join the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence:—

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry—Surgeon-Captain Irvine, in India, from 10th November to 9th December, on medical certificate.

THE VICEROY IN BURMA.

A MEMORIAL FROM THE CHINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 1.

To-day the Chins will present a memorial to the Viceroy at Mandalay, setting forth several of their grievances.

They complain generally of the bad treatment of the police, who unfairly treat men newly arrived from Yunan, who do not understand British laws and customs. They ask that taxes on opium and rubber be diminished. They consider the assessment of Thathameda is unfair. They ask a reduction on wood-tax to enable them to build larger warehouses. To a similar memorial, presented some time since, to the local government, the answer they received was that general charges against officers would not be considered.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

The St. Andrew's dinner here, last night, was a great success, over one hundred were present. Mr. Smeaton, Financial Commissioner, presided.

A CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

A Caledonian Society, on the same lines as the Calcutta one, is to be formed at once here.

THE SIKKIM-TIBET TRADE REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

Everything is proceeding smoothly at Darjeeling regarding the final disposal of the Sikkim-Tibet trade regulations, and the Chinese representative will shortly proceed on a visit to Calcutta.

FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES.

The despatch from the Secretary of State dealing with furlough allowances and other points of interest to European services is not likely to be published for some time to come, as reference had to be made to the India Office regarding the correct interpretation of certain clauses.

RESUMPTION OF APPOINTMENTS.

Sir Alfred Croft returns from furlough next week, and resumes his post as Director-General of Education, Bengal.

Mr. Buckland, Revenue Secretary in Bengal, also returns from leave on the 6th instant, displacing Mr. Finucane who reverts to the Secretaryship of the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. Bolton.

A NEW CABLE FROM WEST AFRICA TO MAURITIUS.

The new cable from the west coast of Africa to the Mauritius has been most successfully laid, thus putting the island in communication with India *via* Zanzibar and Aden. Messages are now being regularly sent. The opening of the Mauritius Office having been notified a few days ago nearly ninety new telegraph offices have been opened in India since April 1st, and private traffic shows an amazing rate of increase. The returns for the six months ending on September 30 being now made up, give a higher return by four lakhs of rupees than those of the corresponding period last year.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

To-day, the Opium Commission examined a number of witnesses. Mr. Gupta, Excise Commissioner, whose examination was not concluded yesterday, was questioned closely on the system of granting licences to opium and chundool shops, and on the general excise administration in Calcutta and the Mofussil Districts.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Commissioner, Presidency Division, was also examined on the same points. As he was formerly Excise Commissioner his evidence was similar to that of Mr. Gupta. He considered there was intimate connection between the alluvial soil and consumption of the drug, his experience being that the people living in the alluvial districts were the biggest consumers of opium.

Sir John Lambert, Commissioner of Police, was next examined as to the connection between serious crime and consumption of opium. His evidence, while it entirely negatived the theory that opium conduced to violent crime, conclusively proved that alcohol was a strong incentive to crime, and was the cause of a majority of more violent outrages.

Messrs. Willcot and Dawson, two senior police superintendent, gave evidence to support the statements of Sir John Lambert.

The Commission does not sit to-morrow.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.—The services of Captain C. F. Close, R. E., Deputy Superintendent Survey of India, have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Foreign Department.—The Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, has been appointed Judge of the Small Causes Court, Neemuch.

Mr. H. F. Evans, C. S., Commissioner, Benares Division, officiates as Agent to the Governor-General at Benares.

Public Works Department.—Colonel T. Grierson has been appointed to be an Examiner of the Public Works Accounts, Assam.

Home Department.—Sir Charles Elliott resumes the office of Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

The Hon'ble Sir P. Hutchins resigned his seat on the Viceroy's Council.

Sir Antony MacDonnell's appointment to the vacancy of the Honble. J. Woodburn, C.S.I., officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, has been confirmed.

Surgeon-Captain J. T. W. Leslie has been granted leave for three months.

Surgeon-Captain W. R. Clark officiates as Secretary to the Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

The services of Mr. G. W. Gayers, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Finance and Commercial Department.—Mr. J. A. Robertson has been posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal.

Mr. G. C. Ray has been posted as Assistant Comptroller-General, Military Department.

Colonel W. D. Dalrymple, C.B., has been appointed to command District with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

Surgeon-Lieutenants C. R. Stevens, C. C. S. Barry, L. Rogers, E. A. R. Newman, Jay Gould, R. G. Turner, J. Davidson, and J. Mulrany have been appointed to the Bengal Establishment.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, 25th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant F. J. Fraser, 5th Bombay Infantry; John W. H. Lyon, 25th Madras Infantry; Lieutenant J. F. Finnis, 12th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant O. M. Da Costa, 5th Bombay Cavalry; Lieutenant F. MacDonald, 28th Bombay Infantry; and Lieutenant H. W. Berthon have been admitted to the Staff Corps.

Furlough, on leave, has been granted to the undermentioned Officers:—Major R. W. Macleod, 29th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant C. M. Carter one year each.

The following Officers have been permitted to retire from the service:—Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Forbes, Major James Moorhead, Lieutenant F. J. Walker, and Sub-Lieutenant A. R. S. Warden, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., officiates as Director-General of Railways.

Mr. F. J. Pope, Executive Engineer, has been granted furlough for eleven months.

Mr. T. J. P. Jeffery has been appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer.

MR. HUME AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

Mr. A. O. Hume arrived at Madras this morning, and was received by large crowds of natives, particularly students. The roads were decorated. Several addresses were read. In replying to the address of native students, Mr. Hume attacked the recent remarks of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, that "schoolboys" were taking interest in politics. He thought it a good thing that "schoolboys" should be put in the right path, and made to associate in politics. An amusing feature in the reception was the fact of the Hon. Mr. Price, Chief Secretary, driving past, asked a constable to clear the way for his carriage. This was made a subject of complaint to Mr. Hume, who, however, reproved them for the bitter feeling evinced.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald left here this morning.

PORT SAID, Nov. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollers	3 13-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 15-16
Bar Silver	32

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £26,000,000, increase £100,000; public deposits, £4,200,000; increase £200,000; other deposits, £29,100,000; increase £300,000; other securities, £24,500,000; increase £800,000; notes and gold, £17,000,000; decrease £100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Capt. L. H. C. Moule, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, Ismailia, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Surg-Maj and Mrs H K Mackay, 2 children, and infant
Lieut J G Balten
Lieut-Col F Walker
Mr and Mrs R F Glover
Mr and Mrs J Frizelle
Miss Frizelle
Col and Mrs Davidson
Miss Braine
Mrs Bayley
Mr W H Cabb
Mr R Greeven
Mr C D Rice
Miss Pilkington
Mr and Mrs J Stevens and child
Mr Boylan
Lieut des Voeux
Mr R K Biernacki
Hon Sir Philip Hitchins
Lieut H N Waymouth
Mr Young
Mrs Harrison
Mrs Street
Mr and Mrs Talbot, and infant
Mr Taylor
Mr C P Newcombe
Mr Innes
Mrs Nurse
Mr G Overton
Mrs and two Misses Haggard

For Brindisi.

Mr James Thomson
Mr and Mrs J G H Collister
Mrs R Wace
Lieut A B Drummond
Major Dobbs
Mr G Cotton
Mr Summers
Mr and Mrs E W Sxney
Mr and Mrs Fellingham
Mr C H Bompas
Major Sturt
Mr G Egerton
Col Bloodbent
Mr C S Addis
Mrs James
Mrs McCorkell
Mrs Ellis
Mr A S B Chapman
General Kitchen
Mr J P Goodridge
Mr Devenish
Mrs E Ellice
Mrs Fitch

For Ismailia.

Mr Taylor
Mr Langhein
Mr Wenston
Miss Bendenct Bruce
Miss Bruce

For Gibraltar.—Mr Gonsalves.

For Aden.

Brig-General W F Gatacre
Lieut General and Mrs C E Nairne C B
Capt and Miss H F Mercer
Capt R St C Lecky, A-D-C
Brig-General G C Hogg
Rev A and Mrs York Brown and child

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

THE MOUNTEBANKS.

The Willard Opera Company produced, last night, Gilbert and Cellier's "The Mountebanks," to a good house. The opera is one of the company's old successes, and it is sufficient to say that the artistes sustained their old reputation and met with a hearty reception. The company close their season, this evening, by the performance of "The Amazons," new to Bombay, the performance terminating with a comic concert, in which Miss Patey will sing "Daisy Bell."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language ma[illegible]

Mails for Madagascar close at [illegible] Tuesday, the 5th December.

Traffic for French Guiana sho[illegible] North America, during the in[illegible] Viseu cable.

AT THE SIGN OF THE WEATHER-COCK.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

What is the fashion—high or low shoulders, blunt or pointed toes, dark or golden auburn hair? There is no question what manner of woman it is designed to dress. A woman may be ever so nearly perfect in symmetry and proportion in her own style, but it will not avail her into "smartness," if she is not made up according to the form which, for the time being, is regarded as *chic*.

⁂

Fashion sets up her own ideal of "the female form divine," in utter disregard of existing types. She entirely ignores the beauty of variety in woman shapes—the frail, ethereal, the wiry muscular, the slender telescopic, the bony angular, that shows the firm lines of scaffolding on which it is erected, or the fleshly substantial, that forms so rich a basis for the display of soft goods—and, wiser in her own conceit than Nature, proceeds periodically to rebuild or remould us, according to her fancy, compressing the fat, and adding layers of padding to the lean, until we are all as much alike as possible.

⁂

The great idea of the present moment is to develope a general likeness in us to the serpentine dancer who charmed the public eyes a little while ago. But the task is somewhat a hopeless one. Even given all the properties, shimmering, wavering curves of metallic green drapery, with trimmings of iridescent hues, lighted up with flashes of jewelled beadwork, the resemblance is still vague between the average sturdily set-up British maid or matron and the lithe sinuous form of the serpent original.

⁂

Another fancy of fashion is to give us wings, not like the dove. There is less of the dove than the serpent in this generation of women-folk. Our wings are of the butterfly type, to match the flippant butterfly mood of the present day, the careless, frivolous, flitting from fad to fad in search of the nectar of pleasure. With our costumes cut in *ailes* and volants, our hair fluffed in cloudy wavelets, and capped with a little erection in net and spangled velvet, a couple of airy wings, and a pair of scintillating jet tenticulœ, we carry out as far as is possible to unethereal mortals the butterfly ideal of fashion.

⁂

A third resource for those who must needs be in the fashion is to be *coiffée à la vierge*, and instead of swirling rainbow-tinted draperies and fluttering shoulder capes and revers, to wear a plain round skirt with richly embroidered hem, full puffed sleeves set low on the shoulder and gathered *a la* Saint Cecilia below the elbows to the wrist, a modest, clinging ermine-lined, three-quarter length cloak, with satin-faced, Chinchilla-bordered hood, and demure velvet bonnet, relieved by—surely not, dear saint, a quiverful, spread out, of Cupid's arrows? That glittering *Chevaux de frise* is in truth a little too suggestive of vain coquetry to be quite consistent with your other seeming, but perhaps the sweet-voiced, old world virgin, before she donned the circling nimbus, was wont to choose her pretty head-gear with somewhat unsanctified daintiness, and perchance the aureole were not so surely won, had not her gentle head been laid to rest ten centuries or so before this age of Elise and Worth, of jewel and jet, and tinsel and spangle, of bonnets with birds' tails, and bonnets with beast's heads, of fancy, frivolity, variety, absurdity, and constancy to nothing but change.

⁂

Still another style of costume, which is adapted to those whose cast of features is suited neither to the fascinating role of the serpent, nor the frivolous mood of the butterfly, nor yet the demure look of the maiden saint, is an arrangement combining something of the *vivandière*, the zouave, the toreador, and the coachman, from each of whom it borrows a feature. A short marching frock, trimmed with rows of rippling braid, a zouave jacket, shirt, and sash, a plurality of circular capes, and a little three-cornered hat, with coloured rosettes, perched jauntily on the turned-up hair, gives a pleasing effect to a figure that has the dash and assurance to carry out the character of the costume.

⁂

Serpent, butterfly, Puritan maid, or composite *Vivandière*, which will best be represented by the Englishwoman is a question for the future, the only living certainty is that she dare not look herself. Her seven inches or so of forehead, eyebrow, cheek, and chin are her own, or rather Nature's, if so she will; to Art and to her dressmaker belong the rest. She is no simple woman, but a florid arabesque, a varying geometrical design, a complex arrangement of folds and angles, puffs and *volants* piled upon Nature's subtly contrived framework. If the breathing dummy be long of limb, the greater her display of transverse bands, if wide of build, the finer her array of stripes, if wide and long, the fitter her apotheosis of some giant plaid. She is, if all her eccentricities were reached at once, a thing to make her pet dog bark till hoarse, a gruesome spectre for her fellowman to meet at dusk, and yet so readily the human eye adapts itself to force of present fact, that even the unconventional street arab will fling his light mockery after the necessitous or fearless woman whose ancient coat is short of skirt and slim of sleeve and innocent of frill or cape.

⁂

The east wind in spiteful swing is here, with its unbecoming finish to a choice toilet, a nose of most celestial hue. That beautiful rare tint in the world's garden, that exquisite patch of sky come down to earth, is scarcely appreciated when it finds its resting place upon a woman's nose. The wild vision of the horticulturist, the azure-coloured rose, if realized, would make his fortune, and there is a charming story told in a little brown-covered book called "Something Wrong" of a girl who nearly won a prize at a rustic show by tinting her opening rosebuds night after night with the household blue-bag, but spoiled her chance by owning up, and lost her lover as well to a less honest confederate. Then there is the gay Roman lady, whose fancy or evil fate it was to dye her hair cerulean, but she failed it seems to properly impress a poetic admirer:

> "If one I know will turn her tresses blue,
> Say, does that prove it a becoming hue?"

but perhaps that was written in a dyspeptic mood, for elsewhere he is more complimentary:

> "Had but the Merman King beheld thine eyes,
> Thou must have been his queen. The whitest face,
> *The bluest locks in ocean*, with surprise
> And jealous murmur, must have given thee place."

⁂

So much for her lovelocks. But a blue *nose!* And sad to say, it is not alone the colour of poor woman's nose that is now-a-days at fault; it is metaphorically quite out of joint. The discovery comes from the other side of the Atlantic that as regards her scenting capacity she is nowhere with regard to man; she has been proved by Professors Nicholas and Browne quite inferior in ability to re-arrange in order a number of bottles shuffled, containing different strong-smelling substances mixed with water in various proportions. But the evil does not lie in her incapacity to fully appreciate an essence of garlic or a hint of assafœtida—she could well relinquish either of those delights—if now a contemporary had not summarily decided that she is no longer fitted to be even a cook; that it is her lot—we quote here—to perform without repugnance and even with pleasure a thousand functions against which man would revolt. . . Fancy those three Americans who can smell a drop of prussic acid in two million parts of water nursing children or dressing wounds. . . But such is woman's natural employment, and she is mercifully adapted to it by a comparative dulness of the senses. . . . The fact is woman does not require such keenness. . as—once at least—was necessary for man . . . in truth nicety of the senses on woman's part would be a grave disadvantage to the race. So kind, Sir, in your masculine logic, you forget that the instinct of scent is in the first place a protective quality, and you think it nothing that your nurse-tender should, in the too common occurrence of your medicine bottles getting shuffled, give you the wrong physic through a failure of the saving faculty of smell, and thus put an end at once to your illness, your arguments, your fine feelings, and wise surrender of distasteful labours to a defective class. Then how short your Darwinism stops! Where is the survival of the fittest in the statement that, carrying comparison farther, man's eyesight has suffered more because he has studied more, or where consistency in the subsequent assertion that the home-biding mother among savages has sight and hearing less developed than the hunter because of her lesser needs. And if the makers of fragile porcelain be chosen for superior workmanship from the ranks of men, is it not admitted on the other hand that the most delicate trade of all, a watch-makers in which tiny screws are as dust to aught but the microscope, asks for the delicate fingertops of women artificers.

⁂

We may not intend to dispute the pre-eminence of masculine achievement, but purblind as we are, when asked to face your logic, we demand that it be no flimsy puffball thing on which we waste our precious eyesight. We are in the position of the boy who wept, not because his leg was broken, but because "it was a donkey cart 'as done it." He would not have minded a hansom.

Mr. G. A. Sala tells the following story in his "Echoes of the Week." It concerns a lady singer who was exceedingly self-conscious—not to say, intolerably conceited—who, at a concert at which she was to vocalise, handed to the German gentleman who was to accompany her at the pianoforte a copy of her song marked in several places, "Wait for the applause." At the end of one verse there came a dead silence among the audience. The accompanist laid not finger on key, but blinked placidly through his spectacles at the lady. "What are you waiting for?" she asked, in an exasperated undertone. "I am vaitin' for de applause," replied the pianist, "and he nod [illegible] yet"

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Said the aged lady, "Things when I married were different in many respects. In some ways, I am sure they were better. For instance, we did not send to London for everything. It was considered right that we should support the local tradespeople and the town. That was only fair, for the town supported us." Her husband was, I believe, the principal solicitor in the place. What happens now? The young married couple get a ticket for the Army and Navy Stores. They send to London for their groceries and their wine. Formerly these were all supplied by the local people. If they buy books they get them from London at twenty-five per cent. royalty. Formerly they got them in the town. Now all the ladies go to London for their dresses. Formerly there were dressmakers and milliners in every town, who were thought able to make things for the greatest ladies of the place. Here is an instance. In the country town of B, where there are 16,000 people, two dressmakers in succession within the last thirty years made a small fortune each out of a certain dressmaking shop. The third has just been obliged to give up the business, and to send away her workwomen. What becomes of them? The ladies, you see, all go to London. But, if the people who live by the town refuse to support the town, they will obviously get less from the town. It is certainly cheaper to get tea at 2s. from the London stores than tea at 2s. 3d. from the local grocer. But the housewife who saves the 3d. inflicts a loss of at least 6d. on the local grocer. Everybody in the town has to share in that loss of 6d.—lawyers, doctors, clergymen, church and chapel, charities, schoolmasters, show men, tradesmen, working men—everybody. Apply this little sum, dear reader, to everything that you purchase out of your town, and, so long as it supports you, remember that it is your duty to support it.

May we keep a revolver in readiness for the burglar? We certainly may, and for purposes of self-preservation we may shoot him with the revolver. But it would be wiser to keep a gun, because no one, without considerable practice, can hit anything so small as a man with a revolver. Let us keep a gun, and keep it loaded with small shot. Road, for instance, the following veracious history. It happened three or four years ago. A certain suburb was troubled one winter with constant burglaries. A resident, finding his dog poisoned, suspected that he was singled out for the next prey. The obvious way of entry was by the large drawing-room windows, which opened on to the lawn. He therefore stationed himself in the drawing-room armed with a double-barrelled gun, loaded. His watch began at midnight. About two in the morning he heard footsteps, and saw the black figure of a man beginning operations at the window. He arose, therefore, and walked out by the back door, for he was unwilling to break his own windows. A yell followed the discharge, and a rapid flight. Red stains on the stones showed that some parts of the intruder's skin had been penetrated. There were no more burglaries in that suburb, but my friend bought another dog and still keeps his gun loaded.

Once in five years or so an attack, more or less determined, is made upon a certain House of Shams and Shadows in Regent's Park, called St. Katharine's-by-the-Tower. Questions are put in the House; they are answered very carefully, so as to give no answer at all; the thing is put off; they say that information will be communicated as soon as it is obtained; articles are written in the magazines—I believe I wrote the last in the *Contemporary* about four years ago—and sometimes we get as far as a leading article in a daily paper. But it is of no use; nothing comes of attack, or questions, or articles, for the simple reason that everybody concerned in any abuse that exists knows very well that the papers and magazines, after a single exposure, however scathing, will go on to-morrow to something else. Then people forget; we live for the day only; the thing is forgotten, and the abuse remains. Public opinion may be advanced a little, but that is all; and public opinion must be very advanced indeed before action is taken. Therefore the House of Shams and Shadows continues to exist. Let us see what the House really means.

St. Katharine's is the only survivor of the monastic foundations. It contains still, as it contained five hundred years ago, a Master, three Brothers, three Sisters, ten poor women, and a small school. The Master, the Brothers, and the Sisters have residences and handsome salaries. These appointments, like the Knighthood of the Garter, are bestowed with no nonsensical regard to merit—the persons appointed are not expected to have done anything in the past to deserve these fine pensions, nor are they expected to do anything in the future to justify their appointment. The Master, the Brethren, and the Sisters are entirely useless; taking the alms-women and the school as useful institutions, the proportion, thirty years ago, of waste to usefulness in the apportioning of the revenues was as 12½ to 1. There is no reason to believe that there has been any change for the better since then.

The hospital was founded by Matilda, consort of King Stephen, for the purpose of having masses said perpetually for the souls of her two children, Baldwin and Matilda, who died in infancy. Then Eleanor, Queen of Henry III., dissolved the house, and immediately refounded it exactly as before, but with the addition of certain scholars and certain doles. The House became therefore a charitable, as well as an ecclesiastical, foundation. Queen Eleanor further provided that the patronage of the hospital should always belong to the Queen, a rule which has ever since been observed. The place was enriched by a great many benefactions. In 1546, on the dissolution of the religious houses, St. Katharine's became the property of the Crown. But it was not dissolved; it continued; the mastership was a rich sinecure held by many distinguished men, and it swallowed up nearly all the revenue. In 1698 a school was attached to the hospital. In 1825 the place was pulled down to make room for a dock. They then built the thing in Regent's Park, and called that St. Katharine-by-the-Tower—which is exactly as if we were to pull down King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and give its name to the City Temple. The question asked the other day in the House will not, I think, lead to any reform for the reasons above stated. But it is always well to invite public attention to a crying abuse and scandal.

There are those who hold that this college is still an ecclesiastical corporation, like Windsor. Others think that it is, and has been since the Reformation, a charity. It matters little which. The point remains that it is an East London endowment; that it has been taken away from East London, to which it belongs; that it ought to be restored to East London; and that its present position is a standing proclamation of the scandalous transfer made in the year 1825. Some time or other I suppose we shall rebuild Eastminster, a cathedral for the Bishop of East London; when that church is resolved upon, the revenues of St. Katharine's-by-the Tower should go towards an endowment for the new dean and chapter. If it is not an ecclesiastical corporation its revenues should go towards the special want of the time—technical education in that part of London to which it belongs.

Here is an epitaph, which I found in a last century paper. It was new to me:

> Here lies Tom Smith, and, what is rather rareish,
> He was born, he was bred, he was hanged in this parish.

When I read aloud from an evening paper the other day a paragraph stating that I was about to support a Good Templars' Lodge, there were scoffs—jeers—cheers—ironical—and groans of derision in the circle of hearers. It really was extremely funny, because there has not been a single day, I verily believe, in my whole life, since the early period of pap, which has gone uncheered by the flowing bowl. At school, in my time, they did not ask the boys whether they took beer or not—the glasses were filled without remark; it was small beer that they gave us, but I liked it. Later on my tastes widened; they became catholic; they included all good drink, including good tea and good coffee. Perhaps I had my favourites. We are all human in this respect and certainly I have always thought that the creature—a black, frothing creature—called Stout, Bottled Stout, is, of all human inventions, the most recreative, the most refreshing, the most delightful, and the most wholesome. With this reservation I do not make any invidious comparison between drinks. All are good—when they are good. Therefore I am not going to support any Good Templars' Lodge. But I make my Temperance friends the present of a little sum in arithmetic. Thus: Suppose a man to drink a single pint of any delectable alcoholic brew every day of his life for fifty years, he would get through about fifty hogsheads—great solid hogsheads filled to the top. Think of drinking fifty hogsheads! It sounds very terrible. I wonder these figures have not been hurled at our heads long ago. However, I am quite incurable; I mean to go on with my claret, if I can, to the end of the chapter. And I mean to make no secret of my belief that good claret is a finer and a much more wholesome beverage than plain water. And to think that a man with these sentiments should be charged with propping up a Good Templars' Lodge!

Has anyone remarked the extraordinary outburst of reminiscences, memoirs, biographies, and autobiographies, which have appeared among the "Autumn Leaves?" I was running through some advertisements—the book advertisements of this season are very pretty reading—and I counted twenty. Pusey, Lowell, Tennyson (a new edition) are the most important. The second of these is a book to be put aside for a journey or for a time when one can sit down to a long and uninterrupted read. Others there are which one can look into or even read through easily. For example, the Conversations of Byron and Lady Blessington. It is not so much the talk, which is rather poor, but the character of Lady Blessington which fascinates me. There must have been something in this woman extraordinarily attractive; the life of her by Madden fails altogether to explain this attraction, nor can we understand from her vapid novels what it was. Then there is the Leland autobiography, a genuine history of a very active intellect and of achievements in many lines. This also I have read. And I have turned over the leaves of Lady Burghersh's Letters. Um—um—um. Thank you. The book can be read in half-an-hour, and when you have read it you are "no forra'der."

Here, however, is a book of reminiscences which is really noteworthy. The rememberer is Mr. Vizetelly, and either his memory is marvellous or his note-books were kept with extraordinary care. The book is a series of photographs of literary people. They are sometimes too photographic—the feelings of sons and grandsons should have been considered in certain cases. To me, however, the book is full of interest because it deals largely with the literary men of the Forties. It was a dreary decade for English literature. "I can recall," says Mr. Vizetelly, "a string of names—half of them still remembered—of journalists and magazine writers who were accustomed to spend a fair portion of their lives within the high walls of the Fleet or the Kings' Bench prisons." It was a time of hack writers. Douglas Jerrold was paid £5 a week to write plays. Clarke, who wrote the "Cigar," was retained by Vizetelly and Co.—it is proved that he was not worth a quarter of that sum—at £6 a week. Yet they were already beginning to think of union. The Authors' Society was started in 1843 and failed in 1844, and *Punch* was the outcome of an attempt at a co-operative journal, which came to nothing on account of Thackeray taking fright. They were a real Bohemian set. They kept it up night after night. They had supper and punch at the "Cyder Cellar;" they were extremely rude to each other, and extremely witty. Nothing could be better than Douglas Jerrold's reply to Heraud's question. "Have you seen my 'Descent into Hell?'"—his new poem. "No; but I should like to." They were badly paid, and for the most part—*exceptis excipiendis*—their work was pretty bad. Take the names mentioned in the book—Thackeray, Dickens Harrison Ainsworth, Douglas Jerrold, Mayhew, Knight, Hunt, Albert Smith, Heraud, Laman Blanchard, Percival Leigh, Butterfly Bayley, Alphabet Bayley, Jerdan, Peter Cunningham, Mark Lemon, Hannay, George Lewes, John Timbs, Hatherington, W. B. Scott, Marryat, Hook, Campbell, Poet Bunn, Talfourd. What a mix of the forgotten and the remembered! The recollections of Thackeray are especially valuable. Everything that is remembered or recorded of that illustrious man shows him stronger and bigger, towering high above the witlings of the day, who have mostly had their day and are gone under. Thackeray sat among them and talked with them; but if they sometimes sat in their shirt sleeves, Thackeray always kept on his coat. Very likely, in fifty years to come, most of us also will be names and shades. For my own part, it seems presumptuous in the highest degree to expect to be read by posterity, who will certainly have very fine writers of her own. And it ought to be enough—and a splendid thing too—to succeed in pleasing and attracting one's own generation. But we are a little more independent, a great deal richer, much more polite to each other, and more sober and more cleanly livers; and we have among us, I am perfectly certain, a far better set, man for man, of poets—not in the first rank; of novelists—not of Thackeray's level; and of humorists who can at least compare with Douglas Jerrold and his companions.

That noble creature, the Irish Bull, is not extinct after all. I am assured of this fact by a correspondent—"Sheela"—who gives proofs that he is still alive. Not long ago, she writes, a witness under examination, being taunted with a want of bravery replied, "Shure I thought it better to be a coward for five minutes than to be a dead man for the rest of my life." Very good indeed! And again at a meeting where drink was denounced and thrift, for the sake of our descendants, recommended, a certain Irishman asked, "What did any of our descendants do for us?" And there was another who eloquently ended a speech in these words: "And hear the cry of the callow young clamouring for food which should have been brought to them by their murdered parents!" My friend "Sheela," whom I thank for these Bulls, does not give the date of them, but one hopes that they are recent.

ST. ANDREW'S MASONIC FESTIVAL.

The Freemasons of Bombay, and others who had specially come down from long distances, celebrated St. Andrew's Day, at an annual communication of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, held at the Freemasons' Hall, Clare Road, on Thursday evening last. The hall had been tastefully decorated by floral embellishments and in other artistic ways; and the persevering Grand Secretary, Captain C. D. Wise, had neglected nothing to make the evening a pleasant one to all who attended the festival. The gathering was a large one and included Freemasons of different nationalities from all the Lodges working in Bombay under the two Constitutions. Some European Masons had come down specially from Mhow, Hyderabad, and places 300 or 400 miles away, to take a part in the festival as well as to be invested with the jewels of offices in the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master, Mr. J. W. Smith, attended by his Grand Lodge officers, entered the Lodge room in procession, at 7-30 p.m., and the business of the communication commenced. Soon after, Mr. H. W. Barrow, the Deputy District Grand Master, in charge of the office of District Grand Master of Bombay, under England, arrived with his Grand Lodge officers, and was welcomed with the honours due to his exalted position. The first important business was to appoint and invest the Grand Lodge officers for the ensuing year; and this was done with an imposing ceremonial. Among the principal of them were—Mr. R. V. Reid, Grand Master Depute; Major F. B. Peile, honorary Past Grand Master Depute; Mr. G. McCorkell, Substitute Grand Master; Mr. W. L. Harvey, Senior Grand Warden; Mr. D. D. Curranee, Second Senior Grand Warden; Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, Junior Grand Warden; Mr. G. W. Lindsley, Second Junior Grand Warden; Captain C. D. Wise, Grand Secretary; Mr. A. F. Solon, Grand Treasurer; Mr. F. G. Lynde, Grand Chaplain; Mr. T. Barrett, Assistant Grand Chaplain; Colonel Westmacott, and Mr. J. Hinde, Senior Grand Deacons; Mr. Pallonjee Nusserwanjee and Mr. N. M. Panday, Junior Grand Deacons; Mr. A. H. Stevens, Grand Architect; Mr. H. V. Ashborn, Assistant Grand Architect; Mr. B. S. Kapadia, Assistant Grand Secretary; Mr. W. Trevor, Grand Jeweller; Mr. R. K. R. Cama, Assistant Grand Jeweller; Mr. H. H. Wright, Grand Bible-Bearer; Surgeon Major K. S. Nariman, Grand Zendavesta-Bearer; Mr. Jafferbhoy Ladha Chatoo, Grand Koran-Bearer; Mr. Chintamon H. Bhat, Grand Ghita-Bearer; Captain A. D. Fordyce, Chief Grand Director of Ceremonies; Mr. C. H. S. Sarl, Grand Bard; Mr. Mohundra Nath Dutt, President of Grand Stewards, &c.

The investiture of many of these officers who were present formed an interesting part of the proceedings, and that of the Grand Secretary, who has served long and faithfully, was accompanied with cheers. Messrs. P. N. Wadia and N. J. Gazdar were appointed auditors for the ensuing year to audit the accounts of the Grand Lodge and of the Scottish Masonic Benevolent Association. Mr. E. J. Smith was appointed and invested as an honorary member of the Grand Lodge amidst cheers. A Grand Committee was appointed for the ensuing year, and also a joint-hall committee, composed as follows:—Messrs. D. R. Chichgar, K. R. Cama, R. V. Reid, P. N. Wadia, A. W. Seabrook, C. D. Furdoonjee, Captain C. D. Wise, Messrs. W. L. Harvey, H. M. Chichgar, F. D. Petit, J. W. Hepworth, N. J. Gazdar, M. H. Khan, and C. Anderson. Mr. D. R. Chichgar gave notice of a motion for a fund to be raised by the issue of debentures for the lease, hiring, or building of a new Masonic Hall for the use of both the Constitutions. The Grand Master expressed thanks to the brethren who had come from long distances to attend the festival. Mr. Thomas played on the harmonium during the ceremonies of the evening. The brethren then adjourned to the banquetting hall, where the festival in honour of St. Andrew was celebrated. The toast of "the Pious Memory of St. Andrew" among several loyal and constitutional toasts was fully done justice to, after which the brethren separated at a late hour.

Now that the members of the Kabul Mission are once more amongst us, says *Pioneer*, we are able to learn more than was possible from correspondence regarding their experiences in Afghanistan. Apart from the hospitable treatment they received as the guests of the Amir, and this was unbounded in every way, they were much struck by the reality of the friendly feeling of all with whom they came into contact, from His Highness downwards. They were made to understand that they were welcome guests, and not intruders received on sufferance for political reasons. Abdur Rahman, his sons, the Sipah Salar, and Sardars were frankly glad to see Sir Mortimer Durand and his campanions; while the soldiers of the escort showed an extraordinary desire to do their work in a manner which should make all the surroundings of the journey pleasant and comfortable. In short, the members of the Mission felt they were among friends who wished them well, and they have brought back agreeable recollections of their stay in the country. Their experience only serves to confirm that of Colonel Yate in southern and western Afghanistan, where his reception as Commissioner on the Kushk Valley affair was most cordial. The importance of this friendly feeling among all ranks of the Afghans cannot be overestimated. Our alliance with the Amir is now so real and tangible that its permanence seems beyond dispute, and he plainly carries his subjects with him in the matter of his relations with the British Government.

DISQUIETING RUMOURS IN BOMBAY.

MILITARY AND POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

Shortly before one o'clock, yesterday morning, the police superintendents were hastily summoned for a conference with Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner, and the result of their deliberations was that orders were given for the men, who went on duty at 4 o'clock on the previous afternoon not to leave until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A number of extra constables were also drafted into the Native Town. In order, however, not to cause undue apprehension and consequent panic, the extra men were kept out of sight, but were ready to be called out at a moment's notice. The Mahomedan shops were closed during prayers, as usual on Fridays, but the Hindu shops remained open, thus proving that on the part of the Hindus no serious fears of a rising were entertained.

The uneasiness and apprehensions which undoubtedly prevailed are said to be attributable to the excitement caused in both communities by the trials of the alleged rioters now proceeding in the High Court and the unexpected severity of the sentences meted out to the prisoners found guilty of complicity in the more serious incidents of the August riots. The Mahomedans are especially excited, but the effervescence is not altogether confined to that community. The troops were kept in barracks during the day to be prepared for any emergency that might arise, but happily the public peace was not disturbed in any quarter of the city.

CHORAL FESTIVALS AT ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

The seventeenth of the Choral Festivals annually held in the Cathedral on St. Thomas' Day, was no exception to the rule of a well-filled church, and a musical service of a high order of merit. The chorus of some eighty-five voices was efficiently managed by the choir master, Captain Heyman, who was careful to correct the errors, which were occasionally noticeable. The Cathedral choir was as usual recruited from the other Episcopal churches of the city, and some nine or ten clergymen took part in the festival. The opening voluntary by the organist Mr. R. M. Mant softly died away at six o'clock, and after a momentary pause was followed by the cheerful strains of the processional hymn "Brightly gleams our Banner" to Barnby's well-known setting. The precis and responses were given with becoming reverence, and were intoned by the Rev. G. H. Lewis, Acting Senior Presidency Chaplain. The first lesson was read by the Rev. C. Gilder of Holy Trinity Church, and the second by the Rev. Mr. Rivington. The twenty-third Psalm "The Lord is my Shepherd" was sweetly rendered to Sir J. Goss' famous setting; the twenty-fourth "The earth is the Lords and the fullness thereof to Barnby's music in F, and the 150th Psalm "O Praise God in His Holiness" was by the same composer. The interpretation of Lloyd's difficult setting of the Magnificat was one of the finest choral efforts of the service, while the Nunc Dimittis by the same author received almost equally careful treatment on part of a well-trained choir. A heartiness and force quite unusual was given to the Apostles Creed, by the large congregation. The rendering of the anthem "O taste, and see, how gracious the Lord is" was undoubtedly the crowning effort of the choir. The setting is choral throughout with no solos, and with some very characteristic transitions of key, the sudden change in unison from the prevailing key into A flat major being boldly conceived. But on the whole the setting is not equal to that by Sir John Goss, with which we are most of us familiar, and which more aptly conveys the spirit of the words. The voices were fairly well balanced throughout, the sopranos and basses rather predominating, and the altos and tenors being somewhat overweighted, but all sang well and heartily. The hymn before the sermon was a setting of "Stand up! Stand up for Jesus," by Barnby. The preacher was the Ven. Archdeacon Lewis, who took for his text, the words "The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth light." Many people, he said, were fond of taking isolated passages of Scripture and wresting them from their original meaning, and, perhaps, no text had been more misapplied in this manner than the one before them. To observe the letter only was to make the act of worship a mere form, to divorce the spirit from the letter would rob Christian observances of much that was suggestive of the majesty of the Godhead, and of the solemnity of worship. The observance of the letter combined with the life of the spirit could not be death but truest life; the form and the living reality must be combined. The hymn after the sermon "For all the Saints who from their Labours rest" was sung to Barnby's arrangement, and after Dr. Stainer's "Sevenfold Amen" the same composer's hymn "Love Divine all love excelling" was sung as a recessional.

MISSIONARIES AND THE OPIUM TRADE IN CHINA.

The following is the next of the counterblast recently issued by the leading English missionary societies against an allegation made, we believe, by Sir John Strachey in the course of his evidence before the Royal Commission on Opium at Westminster:—

"We are surprised to find that a portion of the public Press has endorsed a statement made by an official witness before the Royal Commission, to the effect that the missionary body in China, having signally failed to make converts among the Chinese, find it convenient to lay the blame on the opium traffic, rather than refer to the true cause which lies nearer home.

"To such a suggestion we give an emphatic denial; and cannot refrain from pointing it out as an unjustifiable reflection upon a great body of men and women whom the Christian community regard with high esteem.

"The missionaries in China confess to no such want of success. They show, on the contrary, an evidence of increased prosperity in mission work from decade to decade, which is striking enough to make the Churches of Christ in this country rejoice.

"That the missionary body in China covet and pray for very much more success is equally true, and it is this fact which has opened their eyes to this hindrance in their way, and made them eager for its removal. They would be traitors to their great Master's cause if it were otherwise. Those of them who have gone forth from the Churches of Great Britain and Ireland claim, however, to be quite as loyal to their country as the men who impeach them, and they believe that, by putting their finger on a grave fault in their country's policy, they, at all events, are exhibiting true patriotism.

"The missionaries occupy stations throughout nearly the whole of China from east to west, and from the Amoor in the extreme north to Pak-hoi in the far south. They number about 1,500, and are acquainted, as almost no others can be, with the daily lives and habits, the joys and sorrows, of the people.

"There is, therefore, special significance in the fact that from every quarter of that great Empire they bear testimoney to the widespread suffering produced by the consumption of opium, and the discredit thrown upon Christianity by our country's association with it. It is equally significant of the moral degradation which it entails that the native Church in China has no option but to exclude from its membership all who are consumers or connected with the trade; whilst at home we have 5,000 members of the medical profession who have stated emphatically that the use of the drug, except as a medicine, is morally and physically debasing.

"No arguments as to the willingness or ability of the Chinese Government to prohibit home productions can possibly weaken the force of these facts, and we maintain that our country, which might stand forth as the exponent of Christiaity to people who can be numbered by hundreds of millions, is throwing away this splendid opportunity by helping to uphold a trade which has proved to be their curse."

THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

"THE MAGISTRATE."

The London Lyric Company are to be congratulated upon their performance of "The Magistrate" yesterday evening. Mr. H. Kitts as "Poskett" was better than in anything we have yet seen him. Mr. D. C. Smith also came well to the fore in the part of "Cis Farringdon." Mr. Lyn-Harding as "Colonel Lukyn" was good as, in fact, was the whole caste. Miss Stella Leigh made a charming "Agatha Poskett" and Miss Maric Brian a vivacious "Charlotte Verinder," while the other ladies' parts were well filled. To-night, for the first time in India, the Lyrics will place upon the stage "Walker, London," in which Mr. J. L. Toole, the veteran comedian, recently scored such a big success in London. The caste is published elsewhere in our advertising columns, as is also the list of powerful pieces from the Company's repertoire, which will be played next week. Our readers will also note that Miss Ethel Aiden, the powerful emotional actress, will make her first appearance on Tuesday.

Two trains collided at the Adoni station on the North-West Line of the Madras Railway, on the 28 ult., and that eight persons were injured. Mr. Read, the Traffic Manager, and Dr. Currie, Consulting Physician of the Madras Railway Company, with Mr. Scovell, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways, proceeded forthwith by the ordinary mail train to Adoni to inquire into the cause of the accident. The trains that thus came into collision were the "local" that left Madras at 5-30 a.m., on Monday, and the "local" also that left Richore at 2 a.m., on next day, the former due at Adoni at 4-30 a.m., and timed to leave at 4-58, and the latter due at 4-57 a.m. and timed to leave again at 5-23. The railway authorities at Madras have received no particulars as yet as to how the accident occured, or the cause or causes which led to it, but a Magisterial inquiry was held at Adoni yesterday and a joint inquiry by the railway authorities and the Consulting Engineer to Government is proceeding during which, doubtless, the truth will be elicited. Eight passengers are known to have received very slight contusions but, beyond this, we are glad to learn no injury was caused to life or limbs. These eight passengers were attended to on the spot by the Civil Apothecary, and proceeded to their destination by the mail train which left Adoni for Raichore at 6-52 p.m. or very shortly after the accident. None of the passengers in the 2 a.m. train from Raichore was so much even as scratched, those who received slight contusions being travellers in the train from Madras.

REVIEWS.

"Handbook of Athletic Sports," edited by Ernest Bell (George Bell and Sons, York St., Covent Garden, London). This is the seventh volume of "Bohn's Library of Sports and Games." It is divided into two parts, the first devoted to "Canoeing with Sail and Paddle," for which Mr. John D. Hayward is responsible, and the second to "Camping Out," by Mr. Arthur A. Macdonell. The book has no less than eighty-four illustrations. Canoeing is dealt with exhaustively, the author takes us back to the first improvements in the canoe by Mr. John McGregor till we come to the canoe-yawl, which is a modern development of the oldest of craft. To realise how general the use of the canoe is becoming we must remember that on the Thames alone there are at least a thousand Canadian canoes. The canoe comes within the financial compass of most men who love the water, but who have not time, money, or opportunity for yachting. It is satisfactory to know that "a good cruising, sailable, paddling canoe, clinker-built, 14 to 15 feet long, and 26 to 30 inches beam may be built for from £15 to £22," and this price includes all necessary sails and fittings. Such information makes one long for a canoe on the waters of the Bombay harbour. We must not however forget that, even in a warm climate, it is one's bounden duty to paddle one's own canoe. There is a certain advantage in paddling over rowing. One can better see the waves, the rapids, other craft, or any obstacle ahead as well as the scenery. To row a canoe is a somewhat incongruous method of progression, therefore Mr. Hayward gives the reader a choice of many paddles and many methods of paddling. All the appliances and fittings, from the steering gear to ballast and painter are described, as well as the rig, for which the lug sail, the batswing, the Gunter pattern, the leg of mutton, the sprit sail, the Lateen, are all considered suitable according to the purpose for which the canoe is designed. The rig once adjusted we have to decide the best method of sailing, whether we shall adopt the below-deck, the on-deck, or the sliding-seat method, and in case we capsize we are told what to do and what not to do. For attaining skill in this direction most canoe clubs have "capsize" races in which at a given signal the canoeist must upset his boat while under sail, right it, re-enter, and paddle the rest of the course. Much miscellaneous information is given in the last chapter on canoeing, where to cruise, what to take, the rule of the road, racing rules, the carriage on railways of canoes, &c., &c. At the end of the book is a glossary of terms, which the would-be canoeist may not understand. "Camping out," the second part of this very instructive volume, gives us many and varied hints as to how to spend a holiday. First get your party of four or five congenial spirits together, define where to go, and how to go. The Thames for boat-excursions offers excellent camping-grounds, and though a little hackneyed, is easily navigable, and has beautiful scenery in most of its reaches. The Warwickshire Avon is another happy ground, and can be reached by two canals which connect it with the Thames. Then there is the Severn to Shrewsbury, and the Wye and the Ouse, and across the Channel the Irish rivers and lakes. The Scotch lakes are specially adapted for this kind of holiday, as the distance between any two of them is not great and the conveyance of a boat from one to another should not be very expensive. For those who can go further afield the Continental rivers and lakes offer an itinerary which is carefully defined by Mr. A. Macdonnell. Handy maps are given with canals marked by which the journeys can be indefinitely prolonged from river to river. "What to take" is elaborately considered. Boat, tent, furniture, clothes, cooking utensils, provisions, &c., &c., all are thought out for the camp. That important matter, the cost is carefully totalled up, and if the items be correct, camping out would appear to be one of the cheapest ways of taking a holiday. It should be, for gipsies manage it, though not quite with the luxurious detail inculcated in this volume. The Appendix contains simple cookery recipes, indispensable where the camping out party must prepare their own food, for which reason it is highly desirable that one member at least should understand the principles of cookery. This book does not contemplate the useful though unpretending *bobajee* of our Indian life, who has no recipes, but out of his own inner consciousness prepares dishes of varied sorts at the end of the day's march, be it ever so long, and over a fire-place of the most primitive description.

"Betting and Gambling," by Major Seton Churchill (James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners Street, London). Major Churchill sets himself a task, which in those days of racing and betting seems almost hopeless, that is, to contend "against one of the greatest evils of this age." With this view he tells us the nature and history of gambling, its evils effects, the spread of the practice among the working classes, and devotes chapters to horse-racing, book-makers, and tipsters, Monte Carlo, and finally suggests remedies for these evils. He graphically describes the dangers of Monte Carlo, and implores of people not to go within reach of its fascinations. The list of tragedies connected with the tables there is appalling:

> "An Englishman threw himself under a locomotive at Nice. A Russian blew out his brains. Five or six corpses of unknown persons were taken out of the water under the celebrated rock of Monte Carlo. A Bavarian shot himself through the heart. A Pole blew out his brains in the second gaming-hall. A diplomatist at the Hotel des Empereurs, at Nice, whose name is concealed from motives of delicacy, also shot himself. At the Hotel de la Sure, at Cannes, a merchant poisoned himself. A member of one of the first Austrian families committed suicide at Nice, in the Rue Jequrene. An advocate, belonging to Nice, precipitated himself into the sea from the rock, called Ramba Caper. A German officer suffocated himself. A Dutchman poisoned himself with laudanum. Another Dutchman, who a month before had been a millionaire, killed himself with a gun he had used at pigeon-shooting. A French widow lady poisoned herself with laudanum at the Hotel des Deux Mondes at Nice, having sold her jewels to try to regain what she lost."

A ghastly list this, the work of a few months! It is interesting to know that Major Churchill does not consider a well-conducted Life Insurance Company a big gamble, for he admits that it is carried on upon the principle of a legitimate provision *against* chance, and except by the wife in *Punch* who on her husband saying:

> "My dear, I have insured my life to-day," retorted, "That is just like you selfish men, going and insuring *your* life, and not thinking of insuring *my* life!" it is held by all to be an unselfish procedure, and therefore the very opposite of gambling proper. The author advises ordinary people to have nothing to do with speculation in stocks or anything else, for "they may rest assured that sooner or later they will have to pay the penalty in frightful losses."

And in this matter he is supported by Mr. Laing. Mr. James Runciman is largely quoted to show what fortunes are amassed by jockeys, book-makers, and tipsters, thus proving the enormous growth of the practice of betting on all races, games, or events. It is startling to read the statistics he produces with regard to small bets made by the wives of working-men as well as the more reckless gambling of the working-man himself. Deplorable too, Major Churchill shows, is the tendency to make all games subserve the gambler's interest, though many people strive to prevent the growth of "this parasite upon our recreation." He says:

> "Lord Harris, who is such a well-known figure in the cricket-field, in speaking at the centenary dinner of the Marylebone Cricket Club, showed true sporting instinct when he urged that cricket should be kept from all taint, and should be played as simply as an English game, without cups or prizes or trophies of any kind."

The employment of professionals at cricket and football is another cause of profuse gambling. The author says:

> "It will soon be a question, not which country can turn out the best men, but which can pay the highest salary to professionals to live within its limits for a certain time, so as to obtain a fictitious qualification as a so-called resident."

We often hear the last century condemned as having been a gambling age, but any one who reads Major Churchill's carefully got-up volume, will close it with a fear that in our own enlightened time we have made strides, not for the better, in both betting and gambling.

"A Manual of Telephony," by W. H. Preece, and Arthur J. Stubbs (Messrs. Whittaker and Co., 2, White Hart Street, Paternoster Square, London). The rapid strides made in telephony in the last few years make a new edition of a book on the subject not only necessary but practically a new volume must be written here. The experienced specialist need not wade through details to him familiar, yet on the other hand those who are in isolated districts, can avail themselves of the fruits of the labours of their more favoured colleagues. The illustrations of instruments are as far as possible drawn as plans, to scale, obviously a great assistance to the reader. The English practice of telephony is specially described, Continental systems are not excluded, and the principal points of practice in America—where the art was discovered—are not neglected. The subjects embraced are so classified as to facilitate reference. The page headings give alternately the subject of the chapter and of the page, and the index includes all cross-references that are likely to be required. When we remember that in 1877, the first pair of practical telephones were brought to Europe—by one of the authors of this book too—we can hardly realise that more than a million are now in use. Graham Bell patented the speaking telephone early in 1876, and so far as the receiver is concerned, it is now practically the same, though the transmitter has been considerably modified. To Edison we owe the carbon transmitter, and he has done as much for the perfection of telephony as Graham Bell for its discovery as a practical art. The Appendix to this book contains a Joint-Resistance Scale, a Standard Wire Guage, and a Conversion Table of Measures.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 30.

This meeting will come to a termination to-morrow, the prizes being distributed by the Commander-in-Chief, on Friday afternoon. His Excellency has been a very frequent visitor to the camp, and has taken great interest in the various events connected with the gathering. He leaves Poona to-night, for Bombay, where he will embark on the mail steamer for a tour of inspection to Aden, Zaila, and Perim.

The principal events on Thursday morning were the two Gillespie Memorial Cups, one for British and one for Native teams. The British Army Purse, which should have gone with the Cup, was withheld as the number of teams entering was only five. This reduced the prize to Rs. 150 and the Cup. On the Native side, although there were only seven entries, the first prize was the Cup and Rs. 400, and a second prize of Rs. 200. The Worcester team won the match with an aggregate score at the three distances, 300, 600, and 800 yards, and made an aggregate score of 602 points. They made the best score at the first distance, tied with the Lancashire team at the second distance, and were beaten by the Royal Lancaster team at the third distance. The Poona Volunteers took the second prize with 558 points. The Native Cup was won by the 4th Bombay Rifles, who made 561 points, which were 10 points over the 9th Bombay Infantry, who take the second prize. The prize for best individual shot at this range was won by Hav. Narayan Sellar, Rs. 20. The unlimited 600 yards closed on Thursday morning. On the British side Lieut. Young won the match with a score of 33. On the Native side Hav. Shaik Curreem won the match with a score of 34.

The Non-Commissioned Officer's Purse (Native) was won by the 9th Bombay Infantry, with a score of 210 points. The shooting of the teams at the 300 yards was far from good, with one exception, the 7th Bombay Infantry. At 500 yards, the 9th Bombay Infantry did very well, scoring 125 out of a possible 140. The prize for the best individual shot was won by Havildar Narayen Sellar (Rs. 20) for a total of 61 points.

The Native side of the Loyd Lindsay Competition for the "Harris" Challenge Cup came off on Thursday afternoon. The 2nd Bombay Lancers entered five teams, and the Poona Horse from Sirur had entered four. The teams went over exactly the same course as the British teams of the previous day, but the shooting distances were 100 yards less, viz., 300 and 400 yards The 4th team of the Poona Horse, the first to start, rode together in fine style, but only succeeded in making a score of 129. The Lancers' 2nd team made a score of 158 points, but as one of team used a watch, which it is distinctly forbidden in the byelaws to do, his team was disqualified, as also was the next highest team, the Bombay Lancers, 2nd team, for the same reason. The Cup and first prize, Rs. 150, was taken by the Poona Horse 1st team, who made 140 points. The riding of this team was remarkably good. The excellent aurangements made at the targets, by which no time was lost, enabled the competition to be concluded within an hour and a half. No team exceeded the time allotted, viz ten minutes.

The Revolver competitions did not bring out as large a number of competitors as they might have done, considering the goodly number of prizes offered, and the number who are eligible to compete.

It is to be regretted that greater interest was not shown in this most important competition. The shooting throughout was fairly good, but not by any means brilliant.

The following are the remainder of Thursday's scores :—

MATCH 26.—The Bombay Army Purse.

AND GILLESPIE MEMORIAL CUP.

Open to teams of eight of all ranks (British officers included). Distance 300, 600 and 700 yards.—

	300 yds.	600 yds.	700 yds, Tl.
a 4th Bo Rifles	185	185	191—561
b 9th Bo I	170	206	175—551
19th Bo I	185	187	165—537
7th Bo I	179	182	161—522
12th Bo I	161	191	160—520
1st Bo Grenadiers	169	169	174—512
13th Bo I	169	182	158—509

a Win the Cup and Rs. 400. b Win 2nd Prize Rs. 200.

Best Individual Shot.

	Pts.	Rs.
Har Narayen Sellar, 19th Bo I	80	20

MATCH 20.—Unlimited Entries.—Distance 600 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.	a.
Lieut Young, Worc Regt	33	50	0
Lce-Corpl Moorhouse, 7th Husrs	33	40	0
Lce-Sergt Whitty, G I P R Vols	33	30	0
Cr-Sergt Crapper, Lan Fus	33	20	0
Corpl Cutler, G I P R Vols	32	15	0
Sergt Dr McKenna, Lan Fus	32	10	0
Lce-Corpl Carvalho, Poona Vols	32	10	0
Pte Jackson, Worc Regt	31	7	8
Sergt McCarthy, Lan Fus	37	7	8
Sergt Hill, G I P R Vols	30	7	8
Corpl Clarke, Poona Vols	30	7	8
Sergt Baker, R E	30	5	0
Pte Carter, Worc Regt	30	5	0
Lce-Sergt Caffery, Lan Fus	30	5	0
Lce-Corpl Wake, Dur L I	30	5	0
Gunnery-Instr Bedford, R N	30	5	0
Sergt-Maj Murray, Lanc Fus Fus	30	5	0
Cr-Sergt Whitty, Worc Regt	29	5	0
Ordy-Room Sergt Lee, Hyd Vols	29	5	0
Pte Bennett, Worc Regt	29	5	0
Sergt Clabby, Poona Vols	28	5	0
Corpl Burns, Dur L I	28	5	0
Lce-Corpl Richardson, K O Y L I	28	5	0
Sergt Campbell, Lan Fus	28	5	0
Vol Barwick, Poona Vols	27	5	0
Pte McMenna, Lanc Fus	27	5	0
Pte Wilson, Lan Fus	27	5	0
Pte DeBurgh, 7th Husrs	27	5	0
Cr-Sergt Woodhouse, K O Y L I	27	5	0
Lce-Sergt Freeman, G I P R Vols	27	5	0

Three 27s counted out.

MATCH 32.—The N. C. Officers' Purse.

Rs. 150 presented by H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar. Open to teams of four.

	300 yds	500 yds Total.
9th Bombay Infantry	87	123—210
19th "	87	119—206
5th "	85	118—203
7th "	102	101—203
13th "	77	122—199
12th "	84	114—198
25th "	77	120—197
16th "	87	104—191
10th "	91	94—185
4th "	80	104—184
1st " Grenadiers	78	102—180
7th Bombay Infantry	80	97—177
17th "	78	98—176

The winning team of the 9th Bombay Infantry :—

Hav Shaik Curreem	20	33	53
Hav Shaik Abdul Kadir	27	29	56
Hav Shaik Emam	21	34	55
Hav Gonaji Mehetay	19	27	46
	87	123	210

MATCH 27.—The Harris Challengee Cup.

(LYOYD LINDSAY COMPETITION.)

Presented by H. E. Lord Harris, G. C. I. E. Governor of Bombay. Open to teams of four. The teams will start at about 800 yards, from the target and ride the course 600 yards, over three jumps about three feet high, and halt at 400 yards from the target, where they will fire five rounds. They will then mount and advance and fire five rounds at 300 yards after which they will return to the starting point over two jumps. Each man will load and fire his five rounds. The whole to finish in 10 minutes.

	Shtg.	Ded.	Net.
a Poona Horse, 1st team	140	0	140
b 2nd Bo Lanc, 1st team	137	4	133
c 2nd Bo Lanc, 3rd team	134	2	132
Poona Horse, 4th team	129	0	129
2nd Bo Lanc, 5th team	129	3	126
Poona Horse, 2nd team	121	1	120
2nd Bo Lanc, 4th team	99	3	96
d Poona Horse, 3rd team	157	2	155
d 2nd Bo Lanc, 2nd team	158	4	154

a Win the Cup and Rs. 150. b Win Rs. 50. c Win Rs. 30
d Disqualified under by-laws 82 and 88.

MATCH 44.—Unlimited Entries.—Distance 600 yards.

	Pts.	Rs
Hav Shaikh Curreem, 9th Bo Inf	34	40
Hav Yasin Khan, 7th Bo Inf	31	30
Pte Sayyid Sulliman, 19th Bo Inf	31	20
Nk Kassinath Kanji, 5th Bo L I	31	15
L-Nk Narain Sellar, 19th Bo I	31	10
Nk Shabaz Khan, 22nd Bo Inf	31	10
Lce-Nk Ganu Golatkar, 7th Bo Inf	31	5
Pte Bhiari Tiwari, 17th Bo Inf	30	5
Cr-Hav Shaik Mossum, 7th Bo Inf	30	5
[illegible] Mehtar, 10th Bo L Inf	31	5
Pte Sakaram Godse, 7th Bo Inf	30	5
" Eawal Bakhsh, 22nd Bo Inf	29	5

And 34 smaller Prizes.

DEC. 1.

There was only one match fired on the range this morning Army versus Volunteers. It was doubtful whether this match could be arranged but at the last moment the Poona Volunteers got up a team to face the best of the Army competitors. The Army had a large field to select from, which made the conduct of the Poona Volunteers all the more creditable in coming forward. Added to which they put on all things considered a very score. Thought the meeting this Corps has well maintained its reputation for pluck and end efficiency.

There are already signs that the lamp is coming to an end and everywhere packing up is the river of the day.

THE ARMY TEAM.—(Captain Chetty 19th Bo Infy Captain.)

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	TL.
Lance-Sergt Caffery Lanco Fus	22	31	30—83	
Corpl Burns, Dur L Inf	18	32	28—78	
Sergt Dr McKenna, Lc Fu	27	25	21—73	
Lieut Isaac Young, Worc Regt	24	30	32—87	
Drum Lambert Worc Regt	26	21	28—75	
Pte Bennett, Worc Regt	23	28	27—78	
Lce-Corpl Miles, Worc Regt	24	30	31—85	
Cr-Sergt Wapper, Lce Fus	23	26	30—79	
	187	223	228	638

THE VOLUNTEER TEAM.—(Sergt-Major H. Dawe Poona Vols Captain.)

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Vol F Barber, Poona Vols	16	26	21	— 63
Vol D D Silva, Poona Vols	20	27	13	— 60
Col-Sergt J Mawhood Poona Vol.	22	29	26	— 77
Sergt Callaghan,, Poona Vol	27	27	22	— 76
Lce-Corpl J Carvalho, Poona Vols	22	21	29	— 72
Sergt D Clabby, Poona Vols	19	28	23	— 70
Corp T L Clarke, Poona Vols	21	31	28	— 80
	164*	222	189	575

MATCH 45.—Revolver Prize. Fixed Targets. Open to all ranks of Native Army in Bombay Presidency of whose equipment the revolver forms part.

	Pts.	Rs.	as.
Jem Gangaram Parker, 25th Bo Rifles	54	32	8
Sub Sikander Khan 5th Bo Light Infy	54	32	8
Jem Shaik Auan 4th Bom Rifles	49	42	8
Sub Shaik Habib, 17th Bom Inf	49	12	8
Sub Gangnak Krishnath 19th Bom Infy	45	10	0

It is understood that the injury which Prince Louis of Battenberg has received is of a somewhat serious nature. He was visiting Lord Armstrong's works at Elswick when he struck in the eye by a fragment of hot steel, and it is feared that the sight may be endangered. In all large steel works (says the *Globe*) accidents of this kind are so common that it is the usual practice of engineers to carry a small magnet about with them when in the works, so that they may be able to get anything of the kind out of the eye promptly. So frequently has the magnet to be used that it is no uncommon thing to find an engineer who is, from long practice, quite as skilful as a doctor in dealing with this form of accident.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The s. s. Queen Louise, which arrived in Karachi harbour on the 22nd instant, from Colombo, rescued and brought ten shipwrecked persons who were found clinging on to a sinking dinghy some thirty miles off Porebunder.

At the sitting of the Opium Commission on Tuesday, Miss Hamilton, the lady doctor in charge of the Dufferin Hopital, and the possessor of an extensive zenana practice, gave evidence strongly opposed to the anti-opium case. Other medical evidence was tendered by various well-known native physicians.

The *Deccan Budget* is sorry to learn that Major Nawab Afsur Jung. Bahadur, A.-D.-C., Commanding the Golconda Brigade and Hyderabad Imperial Troops, has been very ill of late, and confined to his house. The gallant Major was just able to get up to Secunderabad to witness his team win the first match in the Polo Tournament, but had to beat a retreat as soon as the match was over.

The *Madras Mail* regrets to hear that there is a possibility of there being no Fine Arts Society's Exhibition in Madras, this year, owing to lack of funds. We trust, adds our contemporary, that the Society will not definitely decide upon this course before making every effort to obtain subscriptions. We feel sure that there are many lovers of art, both European and Native, who, if approached in the right way, would give donations and prizes.

Two Japanese gentlemen, Messrs. Yoshu and Hamada, connected with the administration of the Imperial Bank of Japan, are at present in Calcutta, with recommendations to the Government of India from their own Government and from the British Minister. The object of their visit is to study the effects upon internal and external trade, and on general prices, of the recently effected currency reform, with a view to advising their Government upon any protective measures which, in the interests of its currency, it may it compelled to adopt. The visitors seem to be peculiarly impressed with the danger which Japan, with is mints still open to free silver coinage has been running since the repeal of the Sherman Act, and the change of standard in India. For the purpose of prosecuting their inquiries the Japanese representatives have visited the Royal Exchange and conversed with many mercantile men, and have also had prolonged interviews with various gentlemen more or less connected with the late currency reform agitation. There appears to be some reason to believe that the anxiety manifested by Japan may shortly take the form of a definite adoption of the Indian policy.

For some years past the orders of the Commander-inChief and Government have been complied with in all districts in India, excepting apparently Rawalpindi, in regard to officers of the Commissariat Transport Department. Executive Commissariat officers of stations have been Station Staff officers, and Chief Commissariat officers have been District Staff officers for all Commissariat and Transport matters, and all Commissariat and Transport matters (whether demands, complaints or anything else) are taken direct to the officer commanding the station by the Executive Commissariat officer or to the General officer commanding the district by the Chief Commissariat officer. Officers commanding stations address Chief Commissariat officers when they wish any Commissariat or transport matter to be laid before the G. O. C. Officers commanding stations or regiments do sometimes, through ignorance it is presumed, write on such subjects to the Assistant Adjutant General, but their letters are merely transferred to the Chief Commissariat officer who takes them to the G. O. C. for orders. It is curious. therefore, observes our military contemporary, to note that this system, which has been in force everywhere else for some years past, is only about to be brought into force on 1st December next in Rawalpindi, the head quarter station of the General of the Western or Punjab Circle, and a district which rather prides itself on being ahead of instead of behind all other districts.

The people of Afghanistan, with their warlike instincts and fanatical patriotism, are a great factor in the Central Asian question, for on their power of resistance to an enemy in the earlier stages of the great campaign of the future much may depend. The Amir's regular army, well armed and equipped, and supported by tribal levies accustomed to guerilla warfare, will be equal to hampering the advance of even large forces, and the whole country will all the more willingly obey the call to arms by reason of the knowledge that succour and support will rapidly be forthcoming from India. We may or may not be within a measurable distance of the war for the mastery in Asia, but meanwhile the consolidation of Abdul Rahman's power and the development of the fighting capacity of his people, may well be brougt about by every effort on our side. There was never more occasion for alertness and preparation than now, thinks the *Pioneer*, for one cannot ignore the signs of possible complications in Europe which may react on India and Afghanistan ; and it is for this reason, apart from that connected with the settlement of Indo-Afghan frontier disputes, that the results of the Durand Mission are so acceptable. If the peace of Central Asia is to be disturbed by Russia, on pretexts more or less frivolous, in order to affect the course of events in Europe, there will be no occasion to shirk the challenge, wherever it may be made. There is greater confidence now in India and Afganistan regarding the issue of any war that may have to be undertaken, than there has been since the two countries came into close alliance.

The resolution of the India Office to supplement the recent concessions offered to capitalists and investors desirous of building railways here by a further concession empowering interest to be paid during construction, is of great importance, and is much more likely to prove effective in attracting private enterprise than anything that has been done before. It only remains now for the Government of India to act in the spirit of the new policy and not to suffer the departments to meddle over much with the schemes that get sanctioned, or to stifle projects and disgust promoters by red tape regulations and too stringent conditions.

A meeting of the creditors of the old established firm of Jehangir Framji and Co., Bombay, and Jehangir and Co., Rawalpindi, was held at the latter place on Saturday, says the Lahore paper. The creditors, who attended, represented nearly a lakh of rupees, and they agreed to appoint receivers, and that a notice should be sent to those who were not present in person or by proxy, intimating the course adopted, and expressing a hope that they would refrain from pressing their several claims, as such a course would be detrimental to a successsul settlement of affairs.

The survey operations of the Bezwada-Madras Railway line having commenced on the Bezwada side, arrangements are now on hand to commence similar operations from the Madras side ; in connection with these arrangements Mr. T. Michell, Executive Engineer, has already arrived in Madras and arranged with the Deputy Collector for the necessary assistance to enable him to commence the survey from the 1st proximo. The proposed line will pass through Washermanpetta and Tondiarpet and proceed *via* Ennore. Another officer who has also arrived in Madras in connection with the above line, is Mr. Spring, the Engineer-in-Chief of the survey work, who is engaged with the Consulting Engineer for Railways, settling certain details of the scheme. The head office of the survey operations is now located at Sitanagram, and it is, during the absence of Mr. Spring from head-quarters, in charge of Mr. Shadbolt, the Assistant, who has just returned from furlough. As the survey work is officially known as "the Bezwada-Madras Railway Survey," Mr. Spring has addressed Government with a view to have the survey known as the Bezwada-Madras Railway Survey in order that there may be no confusion in the telegrams despatched to his office and the office of the Muskaff-Bolan Railway survey, as both the offices at present have the same address, "M. B.," in the Telegraph Code.

Being threatened with a deficit in its budget the Paris Municipal Council proposes to levy a fresh tax upon funerals. Strictly speaking, of course, this will take the form of enhanced fees to be paid by the public, as there are no private undertakers in the French capital. According to the tariff which has been in vogue during the present regime, the price of a freehold grave, two square metres in size, is 14*l*., but there is a progressive scale, so that a third metre costs 40*l*. extra, and a fourth the same amount again, while a fifth and a sixth are charged 60*l*. each, and every metre above a sixth costs no less than 80*l*. The Municipality proposes to increase the price of the first two metres to 20*l*., and to remodel the scale of charges in other ways, so that it is estimated there will be an increased revenue of 21,520*l*. per annum. Of this sum, one-fourth will go, according to law, to the Assistance Publique or Municipal Charity Department. When the present scale of charges was first put in force, more than twenty years ago, the wages of the employes were considerably lower than at present, and it is pointed out moreover that the land belonging to the cemeteries has greatly increased in value in the meantime, owing to the growth of the city.

The French have not only been profuse in their hospitality to their Russian guests, but they have been lavish in gifts. Three waggon-loads of gifts of diamonds and other jewellery, bronzes, marbles, glass, porcelain, carved ivory, and carved furniture have followed Admiral Avellan to Toulon from Paris alone. The *Times* correspondent estimates at £100,000 the value of the gifts from Paris and Toulon. And the people of Lyons have been determined not to be outdone in generosity to the messengers of the Czar. The Russian Admiral will bear with him to the Czarina some choice samples of the staple manufacture of Lyons. All the taste and skill of Lyons have been lavished on these gifts for the Empress.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

Yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury :—

ANOTHER DACOITY BY HINDUS.

Marotee Luxman, Ramchandra Luxmon, and Dhondia Raghu, Hindus, were charged with the offence of dacoity, committed at Kalla Chowkey Road, Chinchpoogly, on the 12th August last. Mr. Sanders-Slater instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, at the close of the evidence for the defence, summed up the case for the prosecution, remarking that in not a single point had the defence succeeded in breaking down or shaking the case for the Crown. If the jury believed the evidence for the prosecution they must find the prisoners guilty. Property of the value of Rs. 241 had been stolen by the rioters in the commission of the dacoity, and it was proved that it was carried away from the complainant's shop. The prisoners were shown to have been among the rioters. The globe or argand lamp had been identified by the complainant as his property, and there could be no doubt that it was the one found in the drain. It was a strong link in the chain of evidence against the prisoners that, soon after being taken up, they pointed out the lamp to Inspector Hurst. With regard to the age of the prisoners, it was remarked that there was nothing to show that they were not capable of leading the rioters, for the younger a man was the more eager he would be to get into the thick of an affray. The second accused paid a coolie to carry the lamp to his room, which was in itself sufficient to show, that the accused did not wish to be seen with the property. The evidence to establish an *alibi* for the defence was unsatisfactory, and tended to strengthen the case for the prosecution. Only one witness had been called on behalf of each of the prisoners to prove an *alibi* ; and the learned counsel asked the jury to consider if they could believe it in preference to that given by the prosecution.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, told them to consider whether, in their opinion, the offence of dacoity had been committed. There could be no doubt upon the evidence that the offence had been committed by some person or persons. Similar cases had been before the court for some ten days past ; and the present case was one of considerable public importance to the prisoners, as it was usual, more especially up-country, to pass very severe sentences in cases of gang robbery, or as it was more commonly called dacoity. In such cases the burden of proof rested, of course, on the prosecution. On the morning of the 12th August last, two mobs, one advancing along the Kalla Chowkey Road and the other along the Chinchpoogly Road, joined forces, and then attacked the complainant's shop. The evidence of the Mahomedan weaving-master called for the defence, was very important, as he resided within two hundred yards of the scene of the dacoity. The evidence in the case was of a very conflicting nature, the prosecution alleging that the prisoners were spoken to as leading on the mob of two or three hundred persons, while it was urged for the defence that the accused were not on the scene of the riot at all. The prosecution asked the jury to presume that the globe lamp before the court was the one stolen from the Mahomedan's shop, but none of the accused had been charged with being in possession of stolen property. His Lordship remarked that it was not necessary for the defence to call more than one witness for each prisoner to prove their case ; and if the jury believed the evidence' they would be justified in acquitting the accused. The complainant shut up his shop on the 11th August, and did not return to it till the 15th. Bearing in mind the evidence of the weaving-master, which was given in a straight forwardmanner, it became necessary to consider the question, whether the third prisoner was at all among the rioters who broke open the complainant's shop. Did the jury believe that a young man like the third prisoner, who had been engaged in protecting the weaving-master's bungalow, would suddenly have gone out, and led the attack on the Mahomedan's shop? His Lordship considered it to be a very improbable story ; and it was rather contrary to human experience to find a youth becoming a gang-robber, having only a few minutes before left his father at the mill. Regarding the other two prisoners, his Lordship said the statements of the witnesses called on their behalf, were possibly true. In the face of the highly improbable suggestion of the prosecution, that the prisoners were the leaders of the rioters, his Lordship said it was for the jury to say whether they believed the evidence for the defence to be true.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, with which his Lordship concurred. The prisoners were acquitted and discharged, and they left the dock exultingly and were received in the arms of their friends outside the court.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

Rama Ganu and Mhatarba Sutoo, Hindus, were charged with having, on the 21st October last, committed the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in causing the death of Hunmunta Dada, a Hindu muccadum, employed at the Bombay Flour Mills, by striking him on the head with a thick iron pipe and a large stone. This case had no connection with the riots. Mr. Sanders-Slater, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Manker appeared for the defence.

Mr. Slater briefly addressed the jury. Both the prisoners and the deceased were employed in the Bombay Flour Mills. On the morning of the 21st October last, Hunmunta, who was in apparently good health, left his house to go to his work, and was on his way attacked by the two prisoners. A few minutes previously the accused, the first of whom was armed with a thick piece of iron pipe, and the second with a big stone, were observed crouching in the gateway of the Bai Motlibai Hospital, the servants employed in which soon afterwards heard a cry and saw the deceased being assaulted by the prisoners. The first prisoner dealt him several blows with the piping and the second struck him on the head with the stone. They then ran away. The first, who had thrown away the pipe into the compound of "Byramjee Hall," was arrested by a victoria-driver, while the police arrested the second accused. The deceased was being removed to the hospital, but died on the way. On an autopsy of the body being made, Dr. Sydney Smith found that the deceased was suffering from a diseased spleen, and was of opinion that any slight violence might have resulted in death. The learned counsel said the evidence would prove conclusively that deceased was severely assaulted by the accused, but in view of the medical testimony, it would be a question for the jury to determine, upon the evidence, whether the accused were guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or the less serious offence of causing grievous hurt.

The first prisoner in his statement to the court, said the deceased and second accused were going to the mill. Witness joined them and asked for a beedee. Just then the deceased ran and fell down, and he and the other accused ran away.

The second accused said he was ill that morning and the deceased was very ill. The first prisoner came and asked the deceased for a beedee in the road near the hospital. The deceased ran and fell, and raised a cry. The prisoners thereupon were alarmed, and ran away.

Mr. Slater, in summing up the evidence, said the story for the prosecution had been consistently proved and the question for the jury was simply whether the prisoners assaulted the deceased or not? There were before the court the iron pipe and the big stone, and the defence had not accounted for them. Eight or nine witnesses had deposed to the assault on the deceased, and there was no reason why they should perjure themselves if their story was false. If the jury believed that the accused assaulted the deceased, there was no alternative for them but to find the accused guilty. The question was whether in their opinion the accused used the deadly weapons with the knowledge that they were likely to cause death.

Mr. Manker, in addressing the jury for the defence, said the two principal witnesses had contradicted themselves on a materialpoint. Dr. Sydney Smith said that if the accused had been struck by the prisoners in the manner described by the gardener, he would have expected to find different marks altogether ; so that the evidence of the first two witnesses was irreconcilable with that of Dr. Sydney Smith, who said that the deceased's spleen was three times its natural size. The doctor said it was possible that the spleen might have been ruptured by the deceased rolling on the ground. There was absolutely no proof that the deceased had improper intimacy with the wife of the first prisoner, as had been alleged ; and there was, therefore, an absolute want of motive why the prisoners should desire to cause the deceased harm. The learned counsel said that the story told by the two gardeners was untrue ; and that the statement made by the prisoners was more likely to be true. The marks on the body of the deceased were likely to be caused by the loose metal on which he fell ; and Dr. Sidney Smith stated that a fall to the ground might have caused a rupture of the spleen.

His Lordship said, if the jury were of opinion that the charge of culpable homicide was not proved, they were at liberty to find the accused guilty on the lesser charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. They had the evidence of two witnesses that the prisoners were seen striking the deceased with the pipe and the stone, and the marvel was that he was not killed at once. The two gardeners at the hospital stated they saw the assault committed ; and his Lordship could see no reason why they should come and tell a falsehood. According to the evidence, there was a motive for the assault, for one of the prisoners was said to entertain the belief that he had been dishonored by the deceased. The question was what object the prisoners had, when they were lying in wait in the gateway with those deadly weapons, and soon after were seen attacking the deceased. If the jury was so minded, they were at liberty to return a verdict of guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

The jury, after a consultation of a quarter-of-an-hour, returned into court, when the foreman stated that five of them were for a verdict of guilty on the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder while four were for a verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship said he could accept a verdict of six on one side and three on the other, but could not accept the present verdict. The jury were, therefore, told to retire again, and did so.

On returning into court soon afterwards, the foreman said there were six for a verdict of gulty and three for not guilty.

His Lordship accepted the verdict of the majority, but reserved passing sentence. The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THEN CURE !—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FEMININE FACTS & FANCIES.

WOMAN'S SENSES.

Thoughtful and observant persons do not need a demonstration that the senses are less keen in woman than in man, observes a writer. Their own exprience has revealed that natural law. But since we are not all thoughtful or observant, the experiments of Professors Nicholls and Browne are welcome. These American physiologists have begun with the sense of smell. They took four substances most strongly odoriferous—essence of cloves, or of garlic, of lemon, and prussic acid. Each of these they diluted with pure water in a growing proportion, filling a set of bottles at every degree of the scale, until the last set represented one part of the test substance to two million parts of water Then they shuffled the bottles, so to speak, and called in forty-four men and thirty-eight women, chosen from various ranks of life, all young and healthy. These representatives of either sex were instructed to rearrange the bottles, guided by the sense of smell, putting each set of tinctures by itselfs garlic with garlic, lemon with lemon, and so forth. The varying degrees of dilution were as rungs of a ladder, marking the point which each individual attained. To put results shortly, the women were not in it ! None of them could trace prussic acid beyond the dilution of twenty thousand parts to one while most of the men traced it up to a hundred thousand parts. Three of the latter actually passed the extreme limit, identifying prussic acid at a single part in two millions. One would think that a nose like that must have scientific value. Beyond a hundred thousand parts all the women failed to recognize essence of lemon ; all the men detected it at two hundred and fifty thousand. This proportion represents their average superiority all round.

NOT SURPRISING SO FAR.

We shall be glad to see the continuation of these experiments. But the result, as has been said, is not surprising so far. A comparison of the senses of touch, hearing, sight will be more interesting. In these points, also, man has the advantage as. surely under Nature's laws. There is no need to consider his intellectual or more status in contrast with those of woman. The senses belong to the animal structure of humanity, and reasoning beings do not dispute that the male is the superior animal. But under the conditions reigning, it will be a little difficult to find subjects thoroughly qualified to show the natural proportion. The skin of a typical man's fingers has hardened, by exercise or work, before he gains his full development. In this generation—however it may be in the next—he has commonly studied more, impairing his sight proportionately. Too often he has not led the life which keeps the senses in perfect trim. The feminine subjects will be apt to gain an advantage all round here. But it will only enable them to approach the higher average of man more closely than they would under a fair competition. Manufactures of dainty and fragile goods, such as the higher class of porcelain, have learned by experience that the horny fingers of a skilled craftsman are better suited for a delicate task than those of a girl in the same class of life. A "lady's" deft and tender hands may equal, or even, at times, surpass the craftsman's best effort, but this is not a just comparison ; her work should be set beside that of a "gentleman," which, from the nature of things, is rarely possible. It is no accident, nor is it due to restricting conditions that woman has never reached the highest class in any art that depends upon the senses—neither poetry nor painting nor architecture nor even cooking. We use the word "never" here as Dr. Johnson sanctioned it when be declared that if some one finds two apples and five pears in an orchard that discovery does not contradict the broad statement that there was no fruit there. To this day even, when all the sex is devoted to dressmakig and chiffons, it is men—of a sort—who rule the fashions and achieve the happiest effects. The women do not revolt ; instinct and unconscious experience tell them that so it must be. What is the proportion of feminine artists at this day ? It must be large ; but those who have made a reputation could be counted on one's fingers. In the long list of ancient painters history records but five women—all classed in the second or a lower rank by Pliny.

COOLNESS OR HYSTERIA.

The fact is that woman does not require such keenness of the senses as—once at least—was necessary for man ; if nature granted it at the beginning of things she has gradually limited the boon, in her economical way. A lioness, a she wolf, must take her part in hunting for the family ; but there is no race of savages in which the male does not profess to feed his children. Always the mother bides at home, in the sense at least that she does not range the forest or the veldt seeking game and adventures. The utmost quickness of sight or hearing therefore is not needed. The instruments she uses are very simple and rough ; touch is comparatively undeveloped. The making of things—wheather tools or ornaments, of iron or gold, shelf or wood, is always men's work. In truth, nicety of the senses on woman's part would be a grave disadvantage to the race. It is her lot to perform, without repugnance, and even with pleasure, a thousand functions against which man would revolt. Fancy those three Americans who can smell a drop of prussic acid in two million parts of water nursing young children or dressing wounds ! They would be physically unable to get through the task. Love could not sustain them—it might nerve their souls to persevere until their bodies yielded to malignant fever. But such is womans natural employment, and she is mercifully adapted to it by a certain comparative dulness of the senses. Every one has heard the awful theory which Sir Richard Burton devised to explain her love of nursing. He whose senses were abnormally acute, was unable to comprehend how a human being could willingly endure the horrors of a hospital unsustained by religious devotion, by a cash payment, or by scientific interest. Not perceiving that loathsome and hideous sufferings are mercifully tempered to the sex, he looked for a psychological reason and discovered it—in the fascination of blood and cruelty ! Having unearthed this fine paradox, Burton was at no loss for illustrations. Ranging at his ease through the ages and the universe, he showed how savage woman always is and has been foremost in bloody rites, murdering prisoners, and torturing victims. Nor savage woman only. When the people take vengeance, as in peasant risings, civil wars, or revolutions like the French, the same horrid mania bursts out. The facts are undeniable, but they belong to another order of ideas. Under a certain stress of excitement, when popular frenzy boils high enough, women fall into paroxysms of hysteria, and in that state doubtless they are capable of any atrocity. But those who feel the attraction of the nurse's life, under no special stimulus of piety, are not more subject to hysteria than others—probably less. They bear to see horrors which man cannot endure, because they feel them less acutely. The scheme of nature, consistent as always, has fitted woman for her duties by blunting her animal perceptions.

CHOOSING A HUSBAND.

To my mind, marriage is, at best, an "uncertainty," writes a lady correspondent. And yet, while it is true that experience is the only true test as to whether a woman has made a "wise choice" or not, there are signs by which one may reasonably expect to have found one who will prove to be a congenial companion. I am of the opinion that those attachments which emanate from excitement, which appeal strictly to the emotions and the imagination, and take complete possession of the female heart to the exclusion of all else, and to the extent that love becomes idolatry—consummated without a father's blessing, despite a mother's entreaties—such attachments can but prove a curse to those indulging in them. It is moral suicide, love gone mad ! and those persons possessed of such an attachment are beyond the admonitions of any power on earth, and time alone will cure them of their folly, when they have found the bitter end, which is disappointment, repentance and tears. It is seldom otherwise, for such affection is not of a lasting natture. Daily experience proves that regulated feeling can alone be lasting feeling. How could it be otherwise ? It is not to the one in whom "moral dignity and strength of mind are wanting." Not to such as one, but to the earnest, well-meaning, sensible young lady, who is kind enough to read this article, and who will accept, as kindly as intended, the advice herein given, I would say : First, my dear, in choosing a husband be sure that you choose a man. Not a "dude," or a "Pecksniff," or a "Bombastes Furioso," or an impertinent malapert, but a kind, unassuming, never loudly dressed, "every day the same" sort of man. One that is engaged in business of some kind or at lest has a profession, or an object in view by which he will be enabled to lead a life of honest endeavour. No matter if he be the "heir to millions" if he leads the "grasshopper" life of existence, he is not to be desired as a husband. Remember the old adage, "The Devil finds work for idle hands to do."

MUST BE TRUTHFUL.

Before the momentous question of a proposal has been tolerated in your mind for a moment, you must have proved him to be truthful. If you find in him a lack of this principle, what availeth it to search further for virtues in him ? An untruthful person is invariably, a deceitful person. A deceitful person is, more or less, envious and selfish, and so you might follow out the catalogue of sins underlying the lack of this great principle to find the foundation of the untruthful man's character rotten to the core. Shun such a man as a friend even, let alone as a possible husband. Choose one that has due respect for religion ; never marry a man who scoffs at sacred things. One that bears disappointment cheerfully—a sure sign of a good disposition. One that is industrious and saving ; one that is congenial in tastes, sympathetic and affectionate ; one that is strictly temperate, with all that the word "strictly" implies. One that is devoted to his mother and sisters—an infallible test of a kind and considerate husband. One who is not more than five years older than yourself ; never marry a very old bachelor, a widower is preferable, but neither if they are as much as ten years older than yourself. One that is not aggressive, but always courageous enough to stand up for principle. One that is patriotic ; one that is healthy in body and mind, and pure in thought and action ; one who looks upon marriage as a duty as well as a privilege, and upon a wife as the best gift "God can bestow ;" to be received reverently and cherished tenderly "till death do us part." I have set the standard high—very high ; because, after having done your best to reach it, you will find that you have fallen short—far short of it. If, after having obtained discriminating knowledge of his character, learned his faults as well as virtues (remembering that perfection in human nature is not found this side of "shining Heaven," and, if it was found in man, there is not a woman fitted to be his companion) if, after all this, your judgment still approves of him, your heart still pleads for him, "for better or for worse," be assured that you have reached that point where.

"Marriage, rightly understood,
Gives to the tender and the good
A paradise below."

Believing that you are not lacking in those qualities which make the "paradise below," I have nothing more to offer, save sincere congratulations, resting assured that your weded life will reduce to a demonstration the fact that marriage is "not" a failure.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NINE TIMES ON THE NINE.

"I'm as good as dead. I've won nine times on the nine, and lost nine times on the seven. Give this note to the banker ; he knows the address of my relatives."

It was in a gambling house in Montana. The gambler who uttered these words threw down his cards, rose from the table, and left the place. At early dawn the next morning the police found his body in some shrubbery about a mile distant. His own pistol was full of cartridges ; it had not been used, yet there was a bullet hole in his left breast. Was there any mysterious prophecy in the cards, or was the gambler's fear the outgrowth of superstition, and his death a coincidence ? Everyone must decide for himself.

But people are often considered as good as dead for a much more intelligible reason. Mr William Goble of 104, Albion Street, Southwick, near Brighton, was recently placed on that list by his friends. In his case the danger was not from powder or sharp steel, but from something that hurries more folks out of the world than they do. His story is this : Looking at this tongue, one day in the spring of 1887, he found it coated like a piece of brown leather. Of itslf this might not have worried him but other signs and portents went with it. His appetite failed, and what little he did eat seemed to cause great pain in his chest and sides. Now good food never acts that way when a man is in proper condition. Quite the corntrary. What was the matter ?

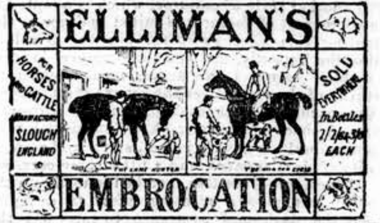
Writing about it under date of Nov. 26th, 1891, Mr. Goble said : "I couldn't imagine what had come over me. Nothing like it had ever happened to me before. I had always been strong and healthy. But now I had a foul taste in the mouth, and wind appeared to roll all over inside my body. I had a choking sensation in my throat, and sometimes my heart would beat so fast and so hard that it frightened me. After a while I got so weak I had to give up my work. I was almost too weak to walk, and when out walking I would get short of breath. Gradually I became weaker and weaker, and lost all my flesh. I could just crawl about, and that was all. My cheeks were sunken, and I had such a pale, ghastly look that my friends said I was in a decline and would never be better.

"A doctor in Southwick said I was suffering from dyspepsia, but after he had treated me for nine months I was worse than ever. At this time, our clergyman, Rev Mr Heywood recommended me to the Brighton Hospital, where I was under treatment for one year. Several of the doctors sounded my lungs and seemed puzzled by my complaint and changed my medicines so often that I wondered if they would ever find the right remedy. At the end of the year I stopped going to the hospital, and began to take cod liver oil, but it did no good, and I made up my mind that I was indeed doomed to death and nothing could prevent it.

"Still I am alive and well to-day, and I'll tell you why in few words. In April, 1889, I met with a friend of mine, Mr. Groves, of Southwick, who told me of his own illness and of the great benefit he had received from Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got a bottle, and by the time I had finished it my food agreed with me and I felt a little stronger. Four more bottles completed the cure, and I have since enjoyed as good health as I ever did in my life. I am a gardener, and have been in the employ of General Turnbull, The Hermitage, Southwick, for ten years. I will gladly answer inquiries."—(Signed) WILLIAM GOBLE.

The Southwick doctor's diagnosis was right : Mr. Goble's disease was indigestion and dyspepsia, some of the symptoms of which he names in his statement. His plain testimony will serve to strenghthen if necessary, the popular confidence in Mother Seigel's Syrup as a cure for this prevailing and perplexing malady. The Southwick gardener lost two years' time by not knowing what to do. But he is vastly better than a dead man now, and will, we trust, live long to give others the benefit of his knowledge.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables ; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham,
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.
SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.
SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemists, Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.

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RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
SPRAINS.
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BRUISES
CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS
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Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng.

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"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive, performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

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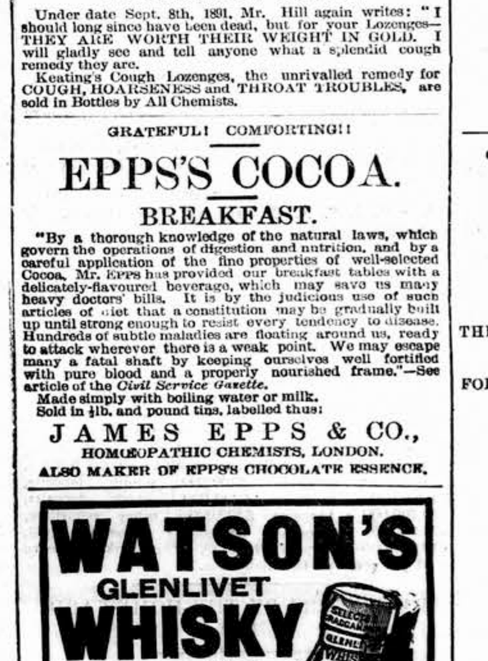

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FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
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Cures Glandular Swellings,
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As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quanauity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
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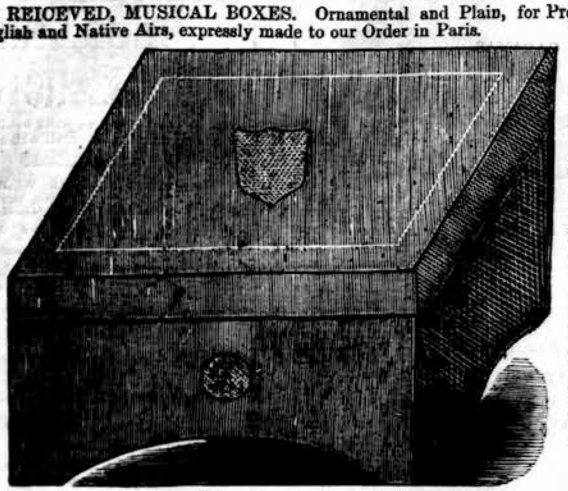

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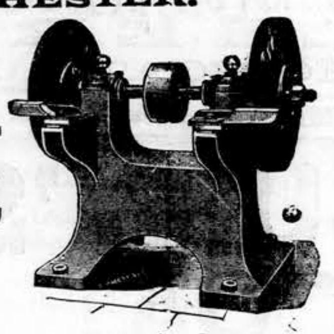

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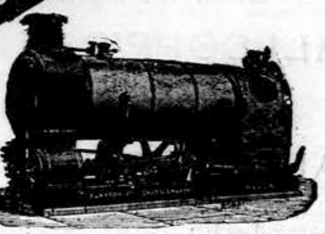

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